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THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Union Disaster at Plymouth Confirmed.

Probable Surrender of the Town and Garrison.

THE REBEL RAM AT WORK.

The Gunboats Bombshell and Southfield Sunk.

CAPTAIN FLUSSER, OF THE MIAMI, KILLED.

Communication Interrupted and the Ram in Possession of the River.

A FLEET OF GUNBOATS SENT TO DESTROY HER.

Arrival of Refugees at Roanoke Island.

From our Special Correspondent.

Newbern, N. C., Wednesday, April 20, 1864.

dvices just received from Plymouth warrant the conclusion that it has fallen into the hands of the enemy. It was attacked by a heavy land force on Sunday evening, (the 17th,), in connection with an iron-clad ram which came down the Roanoke River. In the engagement, the ram sunk the *Southfield*, (gunboat,) and a small vessel which has frequently been on expeditions up the Roanoke, called the *Bombshell*. It also partially disabled the gunboat *Miami*. The ram getting below Plymouth, it is thought impossible for reinforcements to reach the place. The enemy numbered some ten to twelve thousand, and only took the place, if at all, by a most desperate effort. They were repulsed in four distinct charges, with great slaughter, and the attack, which commenced on Sunday night, continued until Tuesday morning, when the firing ceased. It is supposed that Gen. Wessels, with his brave garrison, surrendered; but nothing definite is known as yet, none of our vessels having been able to reach them since Sunday. Our force numbered about 2,000.

Of the casualties I have been able to learn nothing definite, except that Capt. Flusser, of the *Miami*, and the senior officer of the navy at that place was killed by the recoil of a shot from one of his own guns. This officer is spoken of universally as one of the bravest of the brave. His loss is felt very much.

Thus, while Grant is preparing for his great campaign against Richmond, the enemy are making good use of the advantage which they have always had of us in this struggle, that of being within the ring.

While our forces are assembling for an advance on the rebel capital, they have time to send against us in North Carolina a strong detachment, which can do much injury here and return in due time for service there. In view of this fact, it is strange that this department should have been left so destitute of troops; and, if finally the rebels are forced to leave Virginia, the points we now hold in this State will be of great value to them; and it will not be possible to withstand their desperate efforts to take them without a larger force than we have at present.

The ram, though small and mounting but two guns, is said to be so heavily armored that all the shot which struck her either broke into fragments or rolled off like hail. It seems strange to a looker-on that this ram with one on the Tar and Neuse Rivers respectively, should have been so long expected to make their appearance, and yet we have no vessels of the kind to destroy them when they come. Had we one or two light draft iron-clads to move in the sound and these rivers, we should feel some security. Without them it is impossible to estimate the damage we may suffer. The positions which we hold in this State should either be abandoned or a sufficient land and naval force placed here to protect us from such known contingencies. ELIHU.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A gentleman who left Roanoke Island on Thursday morning, arrived in this City last night, and favored us with the following particulars:

Plymouth was attacked by a large force of rebels on Sunday afternoon. They made several assaults on Sunday and Monday, all of which were repulsed. On Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, an iron-clad ram came down the river, passing the batteries unobserved, and attacked the gunboats *Southfield* and *Miami*. The ram was not seen until it was close upon the gunboats, and, passing across the bow of the *Miami* struck the *Southfield* under the guard, the prow penetrating nearly to the magazine. Capt. Flusser a moment before the ram struck ordered both boats to be put under full steam, but they could not be got under way in time to avoid the blow. The *Southfield* filled and sunk within five minutes. Capt. Flusser was killed by the explosion of a shell fired from the *Miami*, which rebounded from the ram.

The *Miami* being injured, fell back to the mouth of the river, and was there found by the gunboat *Whitehead*, which escaped the ram by passing through the Cashie river. The gunboat *Ceres* being disabled by the fire from the enemy's batteries, came over to Roanoke Island on Tuesday evening, bearing the body of Capt. Flusser, and information of the disaster to the *Southfield*. The rebel ram had full possession of the river in front of the town, and during Tuesday was shelling the town and the works. It is believed to carry three or four Whitworth guns of small calibre.

On Wednesday morning the transport *John Faron* carried up from Newbern two regiments, numbering in all about 800 men, commanded by Col. Warford. It is not known whether they succeeded in reaching Plymouth. The transport was seen passing down toward Newbern early on Thursday morning, but our informant could not ascertain whether the troops were still on board. The mailboat *Gen. Berry*, which left Roanoke Island at four o'clock on Thursday morning, passed the propeller *De Witt Clinton*, carrying women and children from Plymouth, having left there Wednesday morning. The persons on board said fighting was still going on, but the place must soon be surrendered.

The armed vessels at the mouth of the Roanoke on Wednesday were the *Miami*, *Whitehead* and the new "double-ender" *Tacony*, the latter having gone up on Wednesday morning.

The rebel ram is described by persons who saw it on Tuesday as being about 125 feet long and 40 feet beam, with an iron-plated casemate similar in construction to that of the *Merrimac*. It is very low in the water, not showing more than six feet above the water-line. It is very slow, and could probably be destroyed by the gunboats, if it ventured into the open sound.

Several hundred refugees, principally women, children and negroes were at Roanoke Island. The steam transports *Thos. Collyer* and *Massasoit* were plying between the Island and Plymouth.

It was feared at the Island that an attack might be made upon the canals between Roanoke and Elizabeth River, but the *Gen. Berry*, which left on Thursday morning, came through without interruption. The line of the canal is strongly guarded and fortified.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Saturday, April 23.

The following highly important intelligence was received from Fortress Monroe this morning:

On Sunday last the rebels assaulted our works at Plymouth, N. C., and were twice repulsed.

On Monday morning, at 1 o'clock, the gunboat *Bombshell* ran up the Roanoke River to look out for the iron-clad ram, reported coming down.

Soon after passing our works, the *Bombshell* was fired into by a rebel battery and sunk.

About three o'clock, the rebel ram came down, ran past our batteries and then run into the gunboat *Southfield* and sunk her.

The gunboat *Miami*, a very strong vessel, lay close to the ram, and Capt. Flusser, one of the most gallant men in our navy, cleared her decks for action and fired nine-inch shells at the rebel ram, which rebounded from her sides, exploded and killed Capt. Flusser.

The *Miami* was then immediately run down the river out of danger.

The rebel ram, so far as heard from, has not fired a shot, and now has possession of the river below Plymouth.

Our garrison at Plymouth is cut off from all communication.

The post, however, is well garrisoned, and has plenty of provisions, ammunition and arms.

Gen. Butler is confident that it will withstand any further assault that the rebels can make.

Advices from Newbern say that Little Washington is also threatened by the rebels.

Gen. Butler has sent a fleet of gunboats into the Sound, to open communication with Plymouth and aid the navy vessels to destroy the rebel ram.

Admiral Lee has also sent a gunboat to replace the *Southfield*.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GUNBOAT SOUTHFIELD.

Washington, Saturday, April 23.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the destruction of the gunboat *Southfield*:

About 5:50 P. M., April 17, Fort Gray, above Plymouth, was attacked by the rebels from the battery of six field pieces on a sand bank some thousand yards up the river.

Lieut.-Commander Flusser dispatched the *Ceres* to communicate with the *Whitehead*, which was doing picket duty up the river. In passing by the rebel battery she received a shot through her port gangway, killing two and wounding seven men. The firing on the fort ceased at about 9 o'clock; the *Ceres* returned about that time. At early dawn of Monday the enemy charged upon Fort Gray and were repulsed. The *Bombshell*, an army gunboat, in command of Ensign Thomas B. Stokes, steamed up the river to communicate with the fort. She returned and sunk at the wharf. Later in the day the enemy appeared in force in the rear of the town, and at sunset commenced a vigorous attack on Fort Williams and Fort Wessell, at which time the *Miami* and *Southfield*, previously joined together, were cast loose. The *Southfield* steamed up the river to protect Fort Wessell, while the *Miami* dropped down and shelled the enemy in front of Fort Williams.

During the evening the enemy assaulted Fort Wessell, and were repulsed three times, the *Southfield* throwing shell among them. About 10:30 P. M. the *Southfield* dropped down the river, and reported to Lieutenant-Commander Flusser, who ordered the vessels to be lashed together with hawsers, the *Southfield* being on the port side of the *Miami*. About midnight the *Whitehead* came down the Cachie, and came alongside the *Miami*, and reported the ram coming down.

At 3 A. M. on Tuesday, the ram dropped down alongside the *Miami*, under cover of the shade of the trees, and when near, ran obliquely across into the starboard bow of the *Southfield*. The vessels had been firing all the previous evening at the enemy on shore, and were loaded with shell, which there was not time to draw. The Lieutenant-Commander fired the first shell, and on its bursting, some fragment either from that or the *Southfield's* shells, rebounded, which caused death, the fragments piercing his chest and skull, also wounding the following officers and men: Acting Ensign Thos. G. Hargis, Acting Third Assistant Engineer Harrington, and some six or eight men—none mortally. Upon the approach of the ram, the *Southfield* fired at her. The prow of the ram running into the *Southfield*, caused her to fill with water, and she sunk inside of fifteen minutes. The forward lashings were parted by the pressure of the ram between our vessels and the after ones were cut, and as many as could get on the *Miami* did so, when the *Miami* retired, and was pursued a short distance by the ram, which was considered slow, making but four knots per hour, the *Miami* throwing solid shot at her as she retired. Some of the men of the *Southfield* took to small boats, and were picked up by the *Whitehead* and *Ceres*.

The *Ceres* was dispatched to Newbern immediately with the body of Commander Flusser.

The officers missing of the *Southfield* were:

Acting Master Wm. B. Newman.

Acting Ensign Thos. B. Stokes.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. T. Goff.

Acting Third Assistant John A. Strieby.

Acting Master's Mate Geo. W. Pratt.

Paymaster's Clerk Geo. W. Brown.

Some of the officers and men of the *Southfield* may have been captured, but most have escaped. Few or none were probably lost. The *Miami* is uninjured. The ram is thought not to have used her guns whilst under the bows of the *Miami* and *Southfield*, nor could our guns then bear on her. The shell fired at her was when she approached.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Review of the Second Army Corps and Artillery Reserve—Capture of Guerrillas.

Washington, Saturday, April 23.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-day state that the Second Army Corps, Major-Gen. Hancock commanding, was reviewed yesterday by Gens. Grant and Meade. Gens. Sedgwick, Warren and Sheridan, with their Staffs, were present. The discipline of the troops was highly praised by the Generals, as well as by all who witnessed the spectacle. This is the largest corps in the army, and the scene presented as they passed in review with bands playing and colors flying was magnificent.

The artillery reserve also passed in review, after which the Generals proceeded to witness the evolutions of the Nineteenth and Twentieth regiments Massachusetts Volunteers in an entirely new drill, which was much admired. The reviewing party afterward partook of refreshments with Gen. Hancock at his headquarters.

Yesterday a party of six guerrillas were captured near Morrisville. They had attacked a picket station and killed a man a short time previous.

Two Men Shot at Fort Warren for Desertion.

Boston, Saturday, April 23.

Charles Carpenter and Matthew Riley, alias John Roach, were shot yesterday afternoon, for desertion, at Fort Warren.

The iron-clad *Canonicas* sailed last night under convoy of the steamer *Osceola*.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Arrival of the Mississippi and the Evening Star.

DETAILS OF THE RECENT BATTLES

Heavy Losses Sustained by Our Forces at Sabine Cross Roads.

Complete Discomfiture of the Rebels at Pleasant Hill.

Partial List of the Killed and Wounded.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

The history of the rebellion has had another fearful page added to its record. The gallant soldiers of the East and the West have, side by side, emulated each other in devotion to their country's cause; they have fallen side by side as they have together triumphed over the common enemy, and throughout all time the fire-side stories of the homes of those who live in the Upper Mississippi Valley will be details of how their fathers fought shoulder to shoulder for freedom along with their brothers of New-England homes.

No information has reached this city, of an official character, but there are continual arrivals of wounded, of prisoners, and intelligent persons attached to the steamers in the Red River trade. From all these witnesses have been gathered such particulars as we have of the battles of the 7th, 8th and 9th. The account published in the New-Orleans *Era*, of the 14th inst., from my most intimate acquaintance with the country where the battles took place, seems to be justly entitled to precedence, and from that source I am almost entirely indebted for the details of the battles.

The country lying between Grand Ecore, which is the river landing of Nactchedotches and Shreveport, one hundred miles in extent, is not alluvial but level land, broken by slightly elevated ridges, bisected in places by bayous, which empty into Red River. The distance between the Shreveport road and the river varies from five to ten miles, which intervening land is almost entirely composed of impenetrable swamp. It is therefore perceivable that the gunboats are useless to the army after it leaves Grand Ecore. The whole distance from Nactchedotches to Shreveport is more or less a low sandy ridge, broken by straggling forests of pine and scrub oaks. Crump's Mills consists of one or two miserable houses, and there are no settlements, the plantations that once existed having been long abandoned, until you get to Pleasant Hill, which is a little village situated on a low ridge, containing in peace times probably 300 inhabitants. Just beyond the town are still the marks of the track of a hurricane that, some two years ago, nearly destroyed every house in the place. This drift is lower than the ridge on which the town is built; it is very dense, the road having been cut through the fallen timber and the sand-hills, which were thrown up by the roots of the trees. On the left of Pleasant Hill, and on the right, up to the edge of the "drift," are abandoned plantations, here and there covered with groups of low, second growth pine. Passing on, you come to Wilson's plantation—a place of cleared land on each side of the road, surrounded by dense woods. Just beyond are Bayou de Paul and the old Sabine Road, which make the place by nature a strong military position. Two miles beyond Wilson's is Mansfield, the shire town of De Soto Parish, a very pretty place, containing 800 inhabitants.

Our army broke up its encampment on the 6th inst., and marched along the Shreveport Road twenty-one miles, the cavalry in advance, resting at Crump's Mills, the supporting infantry some four miles in the rear, on a pleasant bayou, famous for affording good spring water in its vicinity. On the morning of the next day, the 7th, at daylight, the cavalry started, and ere it had gone two miles, commenced heavy skirmishing with the enemy. This running fight was kept up for fourteen miles, until our cavalry passed through the drift above Pleasant Hill, and reached the open fields, known as Wilson's plantation. Here was a heavy body of rebel infantry, 2,500 strong, deployed along the edges of the woods, by which disposition our men were, to avoid them, compelled to charge over the abandoned fields. The only Union soldiers that had advanced far enough to take part in the fight, which was inevitable, was the cavalry brigade of Lee's corps, commanded by Col. Harai Robinson. As he had either to attack or be attacked, he decided to take the initiative, and he led his men in with such a dash and vigor, that at last the enemy was completely whipped and driven from the field. This engagement lasted two hours and a half, and our losses amounted to about forty killed and wounded, the enemy's being at least as many. Col. Robinson pursued the retreating rebels as far as Bayou du Paul, where he found they had received heavy reinforcements, including four pieces of artillery, and were again in line of battle waiting attack. As it was nearly dark, and the risk was too great in again attacking with his small force, he placed his men in the most advantageous position available, and awaited the progress of events.

Early on the following morning, the 8th, the cavalry, supported by a brigade of infantry, under Col. Landrum, resumed its march. The enemy was discovered to be on the alert, and a battle almost instantly commenced. Col. Landrum's infantry brigade was on the right of the road, and Col. Lucas' cavalry brigade on the left. The skirmishing was very fierce, and every foot of ground won from the enemy had to be taken by hard knocks, but at two o'clock in the afternoon our forces had compelled the enemy to retreat beyond Pleasant Hill. Our loss, as well as the enemy's, was very severe during this time. Lieut.-Col. Webb, of the Seventy-seventh Illinois, shot through the head and instantly killed, and Capt. Breese, commanding Sixth Missouri Cavalry, severely wounded in the arm, being among the casualties on our side.

From the constantly increasing severity of the fighting, it was evident that a large force of the enemy was near, as it was subsequently ascertained that Gens. Dick Taylor, Mouton, Green, and Price were present with a command of not less than 18,000 men, while our force by comparison was nothing. The rebels occupied a strong position in the vicinity of Sabine Cross Roads, concealed in the edge of a dense wood, with an open field in front, the Shreveport road passing through their lines. Gen. Ransom, arriving on the field with his command, formed his line as well as circumstances would permit, after reconnoitering and feeling the rebel position. Col. Emerson's brigade, of the Thirteenth Corps, was stationed on the left of the line, with Nim's Massachusetts Battery. Col. Landrum's forces, parts of two brigades, on the right and centre, with Rawle's Battery G, Fifth Regulars, and a battery of the First Indiana Artillery in rear of his right and centre. Col. Dudley's brigade of cavalry, of Lee's corps, supported the left and held itself in readiness to repel any attempt to flank; while Lucas protected the right flank. Col. Robinson, with his brigade, was in rear of the centre, protecting the wagon train which was on the Shreveport road.

Gen. Banks and Staff rode upon the field by the time this disposition of our forces was effected, and word was sent back to Gen. Franklin to make all speed for the scene of the momentarily expected battle. It was the design of Gen. Banks to remain quiet until the remainder of his army came up, and then open the battle himself; but Kirby Smith, knowing his own superiority of numbers, began the conflict before they could arrive.

About 5 o'clock the firing between the skirmishers become very hot, and in a short time our skirmish line was driven back upon the main body by an overwhelming force. The whole strength of the enemy was then advanced and heavy and repeated volleys were discharged and replied to on our right and centre. Soon this portion of our line became heavily engaged, and all our available strength was required to prevent their being crushed by the masses of the enemy. Our left, which was now, also, hotly fighting, was necessarily much weakened, and it was observed that a strong body of the enemy was massing in a dense piece of woods, preparatory to dashing down and flanking this end of our line. The danger was plain and imminent, but there was no remedy. Gen. Stone ordered Gen. Lee to have Nim's battery withdrawn, although it was doing great execution, in order that it might not become a prize to the enemy, and Gen. Lee sent his Aid-de-Camp, Col. J. S. Brisbin, to withdraw the battery. On reaching the point, its removal was found impossible, nearly every one of the horses having been killed. In a few moments more a solid mass of the rebels, under command of Gen. Monton, swept down upon the spot and four of the guns were taken, the other two being dragged from the field by hand. The havoc made in the ranks of the enemy at this point of the action is represented as appalling, the whole six guns belching forth double charges of grape and canister; and some five or six rounds were fired between the time the rebels left the woods until the artillerymen were forced from their pieces. As the rebels were in mass, the execution such a shower of missiles caused can be easily imagined. Monton fell mortally wounded. The two senior officers of Nims' battery were wounded, Lieut. Snow mortally, he having since died.

The fighting on all parts of our line was now at short range, and to use the expression of one of the participants, "we were holding on by the skin of our teeth only." It was known that Franklin's troops had been sent for, and anxious and wistful were the glances cast to the rear. Gen. Cameron, with his brigade came up, and going at once into action on the right, where the battle again waxed hottest, created the impression that the veterans of the Nineteenth had arrived, and a glad and exultant shout went up from our wearied and desperately situated little band. This belief was strengthened by the arrival of Gen. Franklin, who dashed boldly into the thickest of the fray, cap in hand and cheering on the men. Gen. Banks, too, seemed ubiquitous, riding wherever the men wavered, and by personal example inciting them to renewed deeds of daring and reckless valor. Cols. Clark and Wilson, with other members of the staff, sabre in hand, mixed with the soldiers on foot and horseback, and cheered and encouraged them to continue the unequal fight.

But human beings could not longer withstand such fierce and overpowering onslaughts as our men were bearing up against, and our line finally gave way at all points, and the men fell back fiercely contesting the ground they yielded. Unfortunately a sad mishap befell them at this time. The large and cumbersome wagon train blocked up the way; the frightened horses dashed through the infantry lines, entangled themselves with the artillery, and created a momentary but unfortunate confusion. This gave the rebels, who were rapidly pressing us, possession of several pieces of artillery.

The enemy followed our men step by step for three and a half miles, but he was advancing to meet a fearful retribution. The Nineteenth Army Corps had been ordered to stop and form its line of battle—the retreating Union troops passed through this line and formed in the rear. The rebels thinking they had repulsed our whole army, dashed impetuously on, and thought the line, but half visible in the woods before them, was another feeble but desperate stand of a few men.

Gen. Emory commanded this force, consisting of two full brigades, and he ordered the fire to be reserved until the rebels were within short range, when from both infantry and the artillery posted thickly along his line, a storm of iron and lead was hurled upon the foe that literally mowed them down. The rebels halted in amazement, but still they fought and bravely. Volley after volley was discharged from each side full into the ranks of their opponents, but neither gave signs of yielding, and night charitably threw her mantle over the ghastly scene, and enforced a cessation of hostilities.

The two divisions, under command of Gen. A. J. Smith, belonging to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, had reached Pleasant Hill, and were there halted. Gen. Banks determined to withdraw his army to that point, for the sake of the advantageous position which he could there occupy, knowing that the enemy would follow what they supposed to be a demoralized army. In accordance with this plan of operations, all our men were quietly withdrawn from the enemy's front, and the line of march taken up for Pleasant Hill. This conjunction of his forces was satisfactorily effected, and the result confidently awaited. So well was the movement conducted that although the first body started at 10 o'clock, and the remainder were not under way until nearly day, the rebels had not the slightest suspicion of what was going on.

Gen. Franklin was conspicuous during this part of the day, rallying his men, and two horses were killed under him; Capt. Chapman, of his staff, had both feet taken off by a round shot, and the horse of Capt. Franklin was killed at the same time.

THE THIRD DAY'S FIGHT.

At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning our forces were all at Pleasant Hill, and the rebels were advancing, cavalry in front, endeavoring to discover our position. Col. O. P. Gooding, with his brigade of Lee's cavalry corps, was sent out on the Shreveport road, to meet the enemy and draw him on. He had gone about a mile, when he came upon the rebel advance. Skirmishing immediately ensued, and according to the plan he slowly fell back. The fight was very sharp between these cavalry bodies, and Gooding lost nearly forty men killed and wounded, inflicting, however, as much damage as he received. Among his casualties are Capt. Becker and Lieut. Hall, of the Second New-York Veteran Cavalry. Lieut. Hall has since died of his wounds. Col. Gooding made a narrow escape, a ball passing through and tearing out the crown of his hat, and grazing the skin. The brigade behaved very gallantly, covering Gen. Emory's front until his line was formed.

The battle-field of Pleasant Hill, as we have already described, is a large, open field, which had once been cultivated, but is now overgrown with weeds and bushes. The slightly-elevated centre of the field, from which the name Pleasant Hill is taken, is nothing more than a long mound, hardly worthy the name of hill. A semicircular belt of timber runs around the field on the Shreveport side. Gen. Emory formed his line of battle on the side facing these woods, Gen. McMillan's brigade being posted on the right, Gen. Dwight's on the centre, and Col. Benedict's on the left. Taylor's Battery, L, First Regulars, had four guns in rear of the left wing, on the left of the Shreveport road, and two on the road in rear of Gen. Dwight's line. Hibberd's Vermont battery was on the right.

In the rear of Emory, and concealed by the rising ground were Gen. Smith's tried troops, formed in two lines of battle fifty yards apart. All his artillery was in the front line, a piece, section or battery being on the flank of each regiment, the infantry lying between them. The Thirteenth Corps was in reserve in the rear under Gen. Cameron—Gen. Ransom having been wounded the day before. Gen. Smith was Commander-in-Chief of the two lines back of the crest, while Gen. Mower was the immediate Commander of the men. The Commander of the right brigade in Gen. Smith's first line was Col. Lynch; the left brigade was Col. Shaw's. The second line also consisted of two brigades—the right under control of Col. ———, and the left commanded by Col. Hill. Crawford's Third Indiana Battery was posted on the right of the Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and the Ninth Indiana Battery on the right of the line of battle. The Missouri Iron Sun Battery, and others whose names and numbers we could not ascertain, were also in this section of the battle.

The skirmishing was kept up with considerable vigor until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels had completed their arrangements for the attack. At about this hour Gen. Emory's skirmish line was driven in on the right by the rebels, who appeared in large force, coming through the timber above-mentioned. They soon reached the open ground, and moved on to the attack in three lines of battle. Our batteries and infantry opened with terrible effect, doing great slaughter with grape and canister, while the enemy's artillery, being in the woods and in bad position, did scarcely any damage.

Col. Benedict's brigade on the left was first engaged, soon followed by Dwight's and McMillan's. The fighting was terrific—old soldiers say it never was surpassed for desperation. Notwithstanding the terrible havoc in their ranks, the enemy pressed fiercely on, slowly pushing the men of the Nineteenth Corps back, up the hill, but not breaking their line of battle. A sudden and bold dash of the rebels on the right, gave them possession of Taylor's Battery, and forced our line still further back.

Now came the grand *coup de main*. The Nineteenth, on arriving at the top of the hill, suddenly filed off over the hill, and passed through the lines of Gen. Smith. We must here mention that the rebels were now in but two lines of battle, the first having been almost annihilated by Gen. Emory, what remained being forced back into the second line. But these two lines came on exultant, and sure of victory.

The first passed over the knoll, and all heedless of the long line of cannons and crouching forms of as brave men as ever trod mother earth, pressed on. The second line appeared on the crest, and the death signal was sounded. Words cannot describe the awful effect of this discharge. Seven thousand rifles, and several batteries of artillery, each gun with an extra load of grape and canister, were fired simultaneously, and the whole center of the rebel line was crushed down as a field of ripe wheat through which a tornado had passed. It is estimated that one thousand men were hurried into eternity or frightfully mangled by this one discharge.

No time was given them to recover their good order, but Gen. Smith ordered a charge, and his men dashed rapidly forward, the boys of the Nineteenth joining in. The rebels fought boldly and desperately back to the timber, on reaching which a large portion broke and fled, fully two thousand throwing aside their arms. In this charge Taylor's Battery was retaken, as were also two of the guns of Nim's Battery, the Parrott gun taken from us at Carrion Crow last Fall, and one or two others belonging to the rebels, one of which was considerably shattered, besides, 700 prisoners. A pursuit and desultory fight was kept up for three miles, when our men returned to the field of battle.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

The accounts from all quarters agree in stating that Gen. Banks, during the entire contest, showed the greatest possible daring and valor, as did Gen. Franklin, and the staffs of each. They will reap their reward in the grateful hearts and prayers of the American people, and in the increased devotion and love of their soldiers.

Gen. Ransom, when wounded, was directing the firing of the Chicago Battery, standing among the men, and he had scarcely been removed when the rebels were in possession of the spot on which he fell. This gallant officer, the youngest of his rank in the army, has been, I believe, now three times wounded. He is one of the men chosen by Gen. Grant to give his celebrated unconditional surrender order. He now lies at the St. Charles Hotel, shot through the leg with a musket ball. He will most certainly recover.

Col. Brisbin, of Gen. Lee's Staff, had his horse's head blown off while riding across the field, by a shell, and would have been taken had not some of the men pulled him out. He succeeded in capturing a rebel horse and leaving the field on his back. Col. Brisbin lost in his trunk, in the baggage train, the sash taken from Gen. Barksdale on the field at Gettysburgh, which had been made a present to him, and Gen. Villepigue's sabre, taken from him in Virginia.

Col. Robinson, while defending the wagon train on the first day, was shot in the hip, but refused to leave the field for two hours after. It was supposed he would lose his leg in consequence, but the surgeons now think it can be saved. Among the most regretted of the slain is Col. Benedict of the One Hundred and Sixth-fifth New-York.

Partial List of Casualties.

Col. Vance, of 96th Ohio, wounded and left on the field.

Col. Webb, 77th Illinois, and Lieut.-Col. Cowen, 19th Kentucky, wounded and prisoners.

Lieut. Stone, C. S. of the Third Brigade, is among the missing.

Lieut. Miller, 6th Missouri Cavalry, missing.

Capt. Morse, 1st Louisiana Cavalry, severely wounded.

Lieuts. Brown and Gorman were also severely wounded.

Lieut. Graham, 87th Illinois, wounded.

Lieut. Meedower, 87th Illinois, wounded.

Capt. McCullough, 11th Illinois, missing.

Lieut. Stevenson, missing.

Capt. Stearn, missing.

Lieut. McCullough, 11th Illinois, missing.

Lieut. Wyman, 11th Illinois, missing.

Lieut. Douane, 14th New-York Cavalry, missing.

Capt. Morse, 16th Indiana, severely wounded.

Lieut. Jones, 16th Illinois, killed.

Capt. Marklan, 14th New-York Cavalry, slightly wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Green, wounded in arm.

Capt. King, 8th New-Hampshire, wounded and left on the field—supposed his wound is a mortal one.

Lieut. Troop, Mercantile Bat.—wounded.

Lieut. Slack—slightly wounded.

Maj. Mann, 19th Kentucky—slightly wounded.

Lieut. Saunderson, Bat. 8, 1st Regiment—mortally wounded.

Capt. Mahler, 1st La. Bat.—severely wounded.

Maj. Reed, 113th Illinois—missing.

Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, 48th Ohio—killed.

165TH NEW-YORK (2D DURYEA'S ZOUAVES.)

Lieut.-Col. Carr—flesh wound in the right arm.

Lieut. D. T. H. Thomas—ankle.

Lieut. Andrew Napier—right leg.

30TH MAINE.

This regiment suffered severely, losing about 70 men in killed, wounded and missing. The color staff was struck twice and shattered. The Color Sergeant was shot in the leg; but he bravely stood by the flag and held it up until relieved by another Sergeant.

Major Royal E. Whitman, flesh wound in the hip.

Lieut. Strout, Co. E, killed.

Capt. Randall, Co. E, shoulder, slightly; kept the field.

Col. Emerson, wounded and left in the hands of the enemy.

FIRST LOUISIANA CAVALRY.

Col. Harai Robinson, while gallantly leading his command into action, was wounded severely in his hip, but continued to urge his men onward with undiminished zeal.

The loss of the First Louisiana Cavalry in killed, wounded and missing, so far as has been ascertained, is 5 officers and 28 men. Their names are as follows:

Col. Robinson, wounded.

Capt. Andrew Morse, wounded.

Capt. Thos. Maher, dead.

Private Ed. Sullivan, Co. A, 1st La.

Private Aug. Philip, Co. B, 1st Louisiana.

Private Barney Grimes, Co. B.

Private John H. Landfier, Co. E.

Private August Schormwald, Co. G.

Private Wm. Button, Co. I.

Private Martin Ford, Co. B.

Private James Jones, Co. D.

Private D. M. Rae, Co. L.

Private Jules Michel, Co. I.

Sergt. Augustus Letton, Co. C.

Sergt. J. Adams, Co. B.

Sergt. Thomas Welch, Co. I.

Sergt. Peter Quinn, Co. E.

Corp. Thomas Kelly, Co. I.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS.

Lieut. John Graham, Co. G.

Lieut. P. S. Meader, Co. A.

Sergt. James Bridwell, Co. B.

Sergt. John M. Simpson, Co. K.

Private M. Cramer, Co. D.

Private Elias Smith, Co. D.

Private Geo. Burnhard, Co. F.

Private D. J. Collins, Co. A.

Private Geo. W. Carey, Co. A.

Private Harrison Frances, Co. B.

Private Thos. Eaton, Co. E.

Private Geo. M. Chamber, Co. B.

Private J. M. Doherty, Co. I.

Lieut.-Col. Webb, Seventy-seventh Illinois, killed.

Capt. Breese, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, wounded in the arm.

Lieut. Snow, Nim's Massachusetts Battery, killed.

Capt. Chapman, of Franklin's Staff, had both legs shot off.

Capt. Becker, Second New-York Veteran Cavalry, wounded.

Lieut. Hall, Second New-York Veteran Cavalry, killed.

Deaths of Returned Prisoners.

Baltimore, Saturday, April 23.

The following returned prisoners died at Jarvis Hospital to-day: Sergeant John Cline, Company K, 89th Ohio Regiment; John R. Robinson, private Company E, 45th Kentucky Regiment, and M. L. Ostrander, Company B, 5th Michigan Cavalry.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The Vote in Arkansas upon the Constitution.

DISPOSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN TEXAS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ACTIVITY OF THE GUERRILLAS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Smith, Ark., Wednesday, March 30, 1864.

The vote upon the Free State Constitution and for loyal State Officers of the *Free State* of Arkansas is now known to your readers. In this county (Sebastian) the vote was large. For the Constitution, it stood, 1,080—the same aggregate being given for Gov. Isaac Murphy. This is the vote of five precincts. Other points and the soldiers' vote, still unknown, will certainly increase this vote to 1,200. As the vote in this county before the war was about 2,400, it will be readily seen how large a portion have continued loyal and how many are despairing of the rebel cause.

The following telegram received here from Little Rock gives a general summary of the vote. Its aggregate is quite encouraging:

Little Rock, March 23, 1864.

The votes have not been counted. Not more than half the poll books are in yet. The vote as far as heard from is over 8,000. Batesville and the Helena District to hear from, and most of the Arkansas troops. The vote will be over 10,000. Rogers elected to Congress from the Second District.

ISAAC MURPHY.

But two persons who voted refused to vote for the Constitution. Col. J. M. Johnson is undoubtedly reelected to Congress from the Third District; Lieut. E. D. Perkins, of the Thirteenth Kansas, who was placed on the track against him three days before the election, has received several hundred votes. It was not presumed that he would be elected when his candidacy was announced. Lieut. Perkins is now in Washington as delegate from the Provisional Government of the Choctaw Nation. Lieut. Perkins is a talented, energetic young officer, who at the time of being commissioned in the Thirteenth Kansas, was a sergeant in the artillery service United States Army. Since being stationed here he has married a very fascinating young widow, who by a slight admixture of Indian blood, is the representative of the chief family in the Choctaw Nation. Lieut. Perkins has used the influence this has given him well and wisely for the restoration of the Federal authority among the Choctaws.

The calling of a convention to resume relations of fealty and to accept the generous spirit of the Amnesty was through the influence of Lieut. Perkins. Of that convention your correspondent has already written. It is hoped and believed that the mission of Delegate Perkins will be of benefit to the Indian Territory and the interests of the Government therein. Responses have been received to its action from leading Choctaws, whom circumstances precluded from attendance. The Provisional Governor has issued a proclamation recalling the tribe to their allegiance.

The name of Gen. Cooper brings to mind the fact that the Interior Department is now in possession of a large quantity of papers belonging to the affairs of the Superintendency of Southern Indians. It will be remembered that Elias Rector, of this place, was, at the time Arkansas seceded, Indian Superintendent. D. H. Cooper was Agent for the Choctaws. A large amount of Government funds was appropriated as reported, for the benefit of the Confederate Government, but, as was shrewdly suspected, for the individual use of the two worthies named. Major Rector had a fine farm close to this place. He was a leading rebel, his son and son-in-law, Gen. Cabell, being in the army. When Gen. Blunt occupied Fort Smith, Rector with most of the prominent citizens fled to Texas.

Through information received from negroes, the papers before spoken of were exhumed from their grave on the Rector farm. They were found to consist of the records of superintendency from 1830 to the Summer of 1861; also, the papers of the Confederate Receiver for sequestrating the property of Northern aliens, as we were termed. The private correspondence of Rector, Cooper, and others was extremely interesting. From these papers it appears that $80,000 in gold, belonging to the Indian Bureau, was appropriated and divided among the faithless and traitorous officials in this region.

Gen. Thayer, with the Kansas division, is now at Booneville, fifty miels southeast of this place. He has with him three brigades, two of infantry and one of cavalry. The first brigade, commanded by Col. Charles W. Adams, Twelfth Kansas, consists of that regiment, the First (Col. J. Williams) and Second (Col. Crawford) Kansas Colored Volunteers, and the First Arkansas Battery, Capt. Stahl. The Second, commanded by Col. Edwards, Eighteenth Iowa, consists of that regiment and the First and Second Arkansas Infantry, with Rabbs' Indiana Battery. The Cavalry Brigade consists of the Second Kansas, Lieut.-Col. Bassett, three battalions of the Fourteenth, Lieut.-Col. Brown, and six companies of the Sixth, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, with a howitzer battery. Col. Bassett has been in command of this brigade. The arrival of Col. Cloud, of the Second, will place him in command. These regiments are all full, at least the minimum. They make an aggregate of 6,500 men. Gen. Blunt, on whom the command of this army properly belongs, is left here, with scarcely troops enough to hold the garrison walls here and at Fort Gibson.

There is one result to proceed from this, which is much to be deplored. The people of this section, relying upon the faith of the Government, have accepted in truth the conditions of amnesty, and on the 14th of this month voted to make Arkansas a Free State, and thus resume her relations to the Union. In doing this they are entitled to the fullest and amplest protection—a protection which shall extend not only to preventing the Confederate armies from retaining any hold upon the State, but to crushing out the marauding bushwhackers, who have cursed Missouri. The loyal citizens, those who have voted under the Amnesty Proclamation, should be guarded in the exercise of all their rights. Western Arkansas could now be cleared of bushwhackers, if a vigorous policy were pursued. Not only that, but the people could go to work, with comparative safety, on their farms. *Unless this section be cultivated it will be almost impossible for either army or citizen to remain here next Winter and Spring.* To enable this to be done requires a considerable force of cavalry, as well as infantry for post duty. There are hundreds of miles of telegraph and mail routes to keep open as well. One regiment of infantry, and barely one of cavalry, with four guns, are all that is left to hold, occupy, and preserve order in this region and north of the river.

We have late intelligence from Price's headquarters, Washington, Hempstead County, about one hundred miles south. A party of ladies arrived here under flag of truce going North. They brought with them copies of the Washington (Ark.) *Telegraph*, of the dates respectively Feb. 25, March 3 and 10. This is a small sheet, about 15 by 10, well printed on a fair quality of paper. The last number (10th inst.) contained *extracts* from the Leavenworth, Kansas, papers of the 1st inst. This shows that constant communication takes place between our lines and the rebels. The news in the *Telegraph* was rather of an amusing character.

One number contained a dispatch to the effect that Gen. Butler having assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, had been overwhelmingly defeated by the rebel Gen. Lee. This hypothetical defeat was claimed to be the most crushing of all received by the Federal Army on the Potomac.

Another dispatch stated that Longstreet had captured Knoxville, after a severe fight, in which the Union loss was said to be 6,000. Johnson and Polk were also reported as having encountered and driven Sherman, with great loss, from Meridien, Miss., and as being engaged in driving him back to Vicksburgh. The affair is claimed as a complete rout of the Yankees. So run these *canards*. It is by such means as these that the courage of the rebel soldiery is sustained.

It appears that a large supply of substantial clothing, shoes, etc., have been received by the troops under Price. Our English cousins are entitled to thanks for this supply, to obtain which was said to be part of Price's visit to Texas and Mexico. As a consequence, the rebel troops are in better spirits. They talk confidently of driving back the "Yanks," and regaining Arkansas. There is little doubt that Marmaduke, Shelby and Cabell will endeavor to raid this Spring upon an extensive scale. It must be acknowledged that the present condition of affairs here is inviting to them.

Forage is abundant in Price's vicinity. The people have very generally planted, and the corn is several inches high.

Quite a complimentary article on Gen. Steele appears in this rebel paper of the 10th. It speaks of this Federal Commander in a very eulogistic style as a gentleman, etc., though an enemy, while comparing him with and bitterly denouncing Curtis, Blunt, Butler, Sickles, McNeil, and others whom it styles abolitionists and jayhawkers.

We have late and important advices from Northwestern Texas. Gen. Blunt is in almost daily communication with that region. That is the Union locality. There are now here, either enlisted, or serving as scouts, etc., over five hundred Texas Union refugees. It is noticeable that nearly all are superior men, in point of intelligence and energy. A large proportion of the settlers in the Red River and Northwest Texas are from the Western States. Great anxiety is expressed for the appearance of the Federal army, and all seem to hope much from the anticipated movements of Gen. Blunt. A small column penetrating Fannin and Grayson Counties, thence moving toward the Brazos River and making a detour again to the Red River, east of the point of entrance, could be of vast service to the movements in Louisiana and Southwest Arkansas, and at the same time secure a large reinforcement to the Union army, both white and colored. Such a movement would cut off the rebel supplies, large amounts of which are now stored in the valley of Red River. It could be done with a comparatively small force. In the region from Red River to one hundred miles South, there is at the present time a force of 1,500 men under Gen. Henry McCulloch, a brother of the one killed at Pea Ridge. The citizens remaining are organized as home-guard regiments, armed with shot guns, &c. As this region is more than half Union, it is evident how much dependence can be placed on them. A small column of cavalry, penetrating Texas as suggested, can readily organize ten or more regiments of Union troops, white and black.

After penetrating Texas fifty or seventy-five miles in the direction suggested, you reach the Brazos. Here, then, can be found the large body of slaves removed from other Slave States. Where before the war commenced there was *one* negro, now *ten* can be found. In the words of my informant, "the ground is black with them." They have an understanding, too, of the position of affairs, having been kept posted by the Union bushwhackers who have been in the brush of the Palo Pinto Hills.

Let me close this information by the following table of prices in the interior of Western Texas, premising, of course, that the figures mean Confederate notes:

Common calico, ⅌ yard	$15 00
Domestic, ⅌ yard	15 00
Jeans, ⅌ yard	$15@20 00
Satinet pants, pair	$125 00
Coarse boots, pair	100 00
Fine boots, pair	150 00
Hats, felt, each	$75@100 00
Saddles, each	150 00
Eggs, ⅌ dozen	4 00
Butter, ⅌ ℔	5 00
Whisky, ⅌ gallon	125 00
Whisky, ⅌ drink	2 00
Brandy, quart bottles	75 00
Salt, ⅌ bushel	25 00
Sugar, ⅌ ℔	2 00
Soda, ⅌ ℔	25 00
Tobacco, 10 oz. plug	10 00
Pork, ⅌ ℔	60
Corn, ⅌ bushel	5 00
Flour, ⅌ 100lbs., at Shreveport	65 00
Oxen, ⅌ yoke	200 00
Horses, each	1,500 00
Two horse wagon	800 00
Colt's revolver	700 00
Nails, ⅌ ℔	10 00
Shoemaker's knife	10 00
Pocket knife	75 00
Coffee, ⅌ ℔	25 00

Mules fetch any price you ask. Negroes can't be sold at any figure. The labor of a negro man is worth $400 a year.

During the past Winter, Gen. McCulloch is said to have seriously considered the propriety of abandoning the Red River counties, first laying waste and destroying all that an invading force could subsist upon. Nothing but the fear of an uprising among the people, in whom it is well known, in spite of conscription, hanging, etc., the Union sentiment has not been crushed out, prevented the carrying out of this project. FED.

Fort Smith, Ark., Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

The policy pursued here is already working the result indicated by your correspondent. Since the removal of the troops by Gen. Thayer, under the pretext of joining Gen. Steele for the purpose of concentrating and moving against Price, the country is swarming with rebel parties, and their scouts are out in all directions south of the river.

Since the virtual abandonment, by order of Gen. Steele, of Northwestern Arkansas and the valley of the river, there have been quite a number of fights and skirmishes, and all indications point to an intended raid either upon this point or north of the river toward Missouri. At the date of my last the fact of Gen. Thayer's removal with the army properly belonging to Gen. Blunt, left Western Arkansas, for sixty or seventy miles east from the line, protected only by one regiment of infantry, the Thirteenth Kansas, a battalion of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, two of the First and one of the Second Arkansas, four guns of the Third Kansas Battery, two or three hundred recruits of the Fourth Kansas Infantry, fifty men of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry and sixty men of the Second Kansas—in all, not more than two thousand men. Not more than three hundred of the cavalry are decently mounted. The transportation is nearly worthless from the used-up condition of the animals. There is barely small-arms ammunition enough in this portion of the Department of Kansas to last for a sharp fight of an hour's duration.

The force spoken of is scattered widely. At this place are eight companies of the Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, four of the Sixth Cavalry, and four of the First Arkansas Cavalry, with two 12-pound guns, and two belonging to the Third Kansas Battery. At Van Buren (which is a point of the utmost military importance, being the ferry crossing for this place, and the outlet of mail and telegraph, North,) are stationed two companies of the Thirteenth Infantry and thirty men of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, not more than half of whom are mounted. At Fayetteville is a portion of the First Arkansas Cavalry. Probably one hundred serviceable horses will cover their outfit. This post is about fifty miles north. At Clarksville is stationed a small body of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, with the recruits of the Fourth Arkansas Infantry. Fifty horses are all they have for scouts and foraging. At Roseville are the two detachments of the Second, one company of the Sixth, and now one of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, with fifty men of the Second Arkansas Cavalry. When it is known that at this depot (which has been all the Winter under control of Gen. Thayer), there is not now subsistence or forage for more than a week ahead, and that supplies have to be hauled from Dardenelles, ninety miles, through a country always the resort of bushwhackers, and now swarming with them, the character of the military mismanagement hereabouts can be readily appreciated. The winter has been open, the river navigable to Dardenelles, Little Rock bountifully supplied, open communication with Memphis and St. Louis, yet the troops at Fort Smith have been all winter long on insufficient rations. Now they have been removed, a small body left to hold a large area, intersected with important lines of communications, and even the decent transportation left the Depot Quartermaster was "gobbled" up by Gen. Thayer as he moved towards Arkadelphia. In its place all the worthless mules of his command, regimental as well as supply trains, were culled and replaced by fifty-six mule teams belonging to a forage train returning to this point.

The ball has opened. Western Arkansas is evidently destined to pass through the same ordeal of blood, arson and pillage, out of which Western Missouri is just emerging. Here is the evidence. An attack was made on Thursday, at Roseville, fifty miles from here, by a bushwhacking gang under the command of one Titsworth, formerly of that place. It was repulsed, but the gang burned one hundred and thirty-four bales of cotton, ready for shipment, and in charge of the Treasury Agent, a gin and house. All was formerly the property of Titsworth, who has always been an active rebel. The force defending Roseville consisted of sixty men of the Second, under Capt. Gardner, and sixty men of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, under Capt. Goss. This place is one of importance. It has been the camp all winter of the First Kansas Colored, and a large amount of cotton has been gathered and ginned by the men of that regiment.

From Roseville, the same party, reinforced by others, on Friday morning attacked Clarksville, on the north side of the river and some miles further east. Here they were repulsed and pursued by a mounted party belonging to the Fourth Arkansas. A small camp was surprised, nineteen horses and equipments captured, considerable camp equipage, ten prisoners taken, five killed and five wounded, without loss on our side.

On Sunday morning the attack was renewed on Roseville. The fight commenced at six, and lasted two hours and a half. The attacking party was estimated at 450 strong, consisting of Texans, and under the command of Gen. Gano, a Missourian. Another cotton gin was burned by the rebels, who were eventually repulsed, leaving six dead on the field and four prisoners. Our loss was two killed, (Second Kansas,) and eight wounded, among whom was Capt. Goss of the Sixth. The prisoners report a rebel colonel mortally wounded. Of their number of wounded we have no knowledge, as they carried them off.

Yesterday a scouting party of eight men, run into a party of forty-five rebels three miles south of Charlestown, thirty miles southeast. A skirmish ensued, in which we lost two men, Sergt. Morrow, of the First Arkansas Cavalry, and a citizen scout. Our men having extricated themselves, returned to Fort Smith. They saw, within twenty miles of town, a party of twenty-five, nearer still a party of fifteen, and within eight eight miles of the post, a party of nine. The reports of our scouts prove the country to be swarming with small bands, all of them coming from and proceeding in the same direction. They are all moving from the direction of the Choctaw Nation, Hempstead, Sevier and Lafayette Counties, in which localities our reports place Price's main force.

Every day brings intelligence of outrages and barbarities by marauding parties on the citizens. In many instances the parties claim to be Federal soldiers. It is certain that an extreme laxity of discipline prevails among the Union Arkansas regiments. So also of portions of the Fourteenth Arkansas. Contrary to General Orders, many men have been enlisted either from the guard-house or rebel deserters. It is believed that the bushwhackers have been reinforced during a few weeks past by at least two hundred of these men, who, after being armed, clothed and mounted, have again deserted. A strong and vigorous administration is needed here. Unfortunately there is no appearance of a beneficial change. The present District Commander, Col. Judson, Sixth Kentucky, has not energy or sagacity enough, even if he had sufficient force, to grapple with the present evils.

From the Indian Territory Gen. Blunt has information we gather, to the effect that Stanwaitie, the Cherokee rebel leader, and Cabell have moved from Boggy eastward, and are now at Briartown, on the North Fork of Canadian River, sixty or seventy miles southwest of this point. A small party of rebels crossed the Arkansas, between Fort Gibson and Mackey's salt works, making toward Park Hill—the residence of John Ross, and the present camp of a large body of refugees. Parties were sent in pursuit from Gibson. Col. Phillips is in command at that post, with the First and Third Regiments of the Indian Brigade. He has a company of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and several light twelve-pound guns. At Mackey's salt-works, about twenty-five miles from here, on the river, Col. Ritchey is stationed with the Second Indian. This post is quite important, as the salt-works are of great value. They are now running eighteen kettles, and making preparation for the erection and use of an additional number. Orders have been sent for scouting parties to be sent out, and increased vigilance to be exercised. Quantrell, who it is known has been lately rendezvousing in the Chickasaw Nation, on the Witchita River, near Fort Witchita, is also reported as moving with Stanwaitie. He is reported to have three or four hundred men.

Everything indicates that, having received information of the removal of the troops from this region, the rebel raiders have determined to make a dash into Western Arkansas, with the hope, perhaps, of capturing this post. No fears are entertained of success in this respect. But they can interrupt our communications, impede our foraging and delay our supply trains. More than that, this movement will probably put a stop to all farming, and so help to impoverish the citizens, and render the country untenable. This is, as I believe, has been shown, utterly unnecessary.

We have at this post, under direction of Gen. Blunt, about 400 men (recruits) of the Eleventh United States Colored, under Lieut.-Col. Steele; also two companies of the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, and four 12-pound Parrots, Second Kansas Battery, Capt. Smith. With these and the Indians he can hold his own and defeat the moving force this way.

Rumors are rife of an approaching fight near Camden, between Steele and Price. FED.

FROM PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Deserters—A Probable Hoax—Capture of a Valuable Prize—Anniversary of the Reduction of Fort Pulaski.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hilton Head, Wednesday, April 13.

Within the past week a number of deserters have come into our lines at Jacksonville. They are mostly infantry, and many of them had been living in the woods several days waiting an opportunity to escape. The following circular has been printed for distribution beyond our lines:

[Circular.]
Office of the Provost-Marshal,
District of Florida, Dept. of the South,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 4, 1864.

All refugees from the rebel lines, and deserters from the rebel armies, and all persons desiring to become such, are informed that they will not under any circumstances, be compelled to serve in the United States armies against the rebels. This assurance is fully given in General Orders, No. 64, of date Feb. 18, 1864, from the War Department.

All such refugees and deserters who are honest in their intentions of forever deserting the rebel cause, will be allowed every opportunity of engaging in their usual avocations, or if they desire employment from the United States, will, as far as expedient, be employed on the Government works, receiving proper compensation for their services.

All refugees or deserters who may bring horses or mules into the Union lines, will receive their full value.

T. A. HENDERSON,
Lieut.-Col. and Provost-Marshal, Dist of Fla.

Not long since a letter was discovered pinned to tree on Hilton Head Island, purporting to have been written by William Finnegan, son of Gen. Finnegan, of the rebel army. The letter is believed to be a hoax, and for that reason I refrain from inserting it in this correspondence.

Yesterday morning at daylight, the officers of the gunboat *South Carolina*, on duty off Tybee Island, discovered on the southern beach of Dawfuskie Island a large steamer, which proved to be the *Alliance*. She was bound from Nassau to Savannah, and grounded in attempting to run the blockade during the night. On board of her was the Commander, Capt. Roach, and seventeen of the crew. The pilot and seven of the crew escaped in a small boat, and it is thought that she had passengers who also escaped. The *Alliance* is a large side-wheel steamer, of 360 tons burden, has three smoke-stacks and three masts. She is painted white. Her cargo is assorted, consisting in part of groceries, iron, coal, &c. The vessel and cargo are valued at $300,000. The crew of the *South Carolina* are now engaged in taking out her coal, and it is thought they will be able to get her afloat on the next tide.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI.

Yesterday the second anniversary of the capture of Fort Pulaski was appropriately celebrated. By invitation of the officers of the Third Rhode Island Regiment, whose companies are stationed at the fort, a large number of officers and ladies participated in the celebration. Among the guests were Gen. Gillmore, Gen. Vogdes, Gen. Foster, Col. Howell, and Col. Chas. R. Brayton, Chief of Artillery. The boats which conveyed the guests from Hilton Head were decorated in handsome style with flags and streamers, as was also the flagstaff at the fort. In passing the fort, Gen. Gillmore was saluted by the usual number of guns. In the afternoon a sumptuous dinner was served, and in the evening an entertainment was given at the theatre, which was followed by a ball, the music having been furnished by the Post Band, under the direction of Mr. James Murphy. Gen. Gillmore and a number of others returned to Hilton Head early in the afternoon. In going up to the fort an accident occurred which well-nigh proved to be a very serious affair. Col. Howell, Post Commander, accompanied by Lieut. Wilson, of the Fifth United States artillery, and two oarsmen of the steamer *Cossack*, after having been lowered in a small boat, the man at the helm failed to detach the stern line, which resulted in the boat swinging round and capsizing. The parties in the boat had a narrow escape from drowning, but as it happened, two boats, one from the *Cossack* and the other from the pier at the fort, put out to their assistance, and in a few minutes' time had them safe on board the steamer. The celebration at the fort passed off in the most pleasing and satisfactory manner, and the courtesy of Maj. Bailey and other officers of the Third Rhode Island will be long remembered. WHIT.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Prisons of New-Orleans—Chaplain Conway Releasing Innocent Captives—A Picture of Gov. Hahn in 1860—How He Looks Now—Interesting Correspondence with the Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs—The Governor Keeps His Promise Good—Freedmen's Affairs—The Churches in their New Order—A Vast Sunday School of Colored Children, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Orleans, Sunday, April 10, 1864.

Various complaints having been made by philanthropic persons to the effect that there were large numbers of inoffensive and innocent colored people incarcerated in the prisons and dungeons of New-Orleans, Col. Geo. H. Hanks, the Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs, requested Chaplain T. W. Conway to make a search of these dark places. Mr. Conway thereupon requested and received permission to make a thorough search of the prisons, and before night, on April 2, many a poor soul was delivered from dark and loathsome cells. The scenes of joy witnessed in connection with the execution of this mission of mercy will not be soon forgotten. Some were thrust into jail upon the most flimsy pretexts. One man stole a cup, and Ellen Stephens was supposed to know something of the matter. She was locked up for nine months. The real fact of the matter was, that Ellen wanted to leave her mistress, for whom she had worked all her life for no pay, and concluded she had better earn a dollar or two for herself. Her mistress got angry and had her locked up for safe keeping. Ellen, when liberated, leaped from the ground, and praised the Lord, clapping her hands and shedding tears. Several men, of whose characters the prison-keeper spoke in very high terms, as soon as they reached the street, sang "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," all the way to Col. Hank's office.

One young woman concluded to leave her master. Her master therefore got very mad and seized her clothing. The girl was bound to go, and the master became the more furious in his opposition to her. Not being able to find her clothing she was going without, but in passing through the yard she seized a pair of stockings which hung on the line, and was seen by the old tyrant, who gladly seized the act as a pretext for venting his wrath upon her. She was imprisoned, of course, and for long months confined for no other cause whatever.

This work of doing justice to these poor people goes on gloriously, and with all the knavery and craftiness of the rebels, it will continue to go on till it is impartially secured, and the triumph of liberty becomes greater and greater.

GOV. HAHN IN 1860.

The following document was extensively circulated in this city in 1860. It was handed to me a few days ago by an esteemed resident of this city. It will appear from this circular that our newly elected Governor has not been the staunch friend of union and liberty which some of his friends have asserted. I am inclined to think he sincerely occupies a higher and better ground at the present time, as another picture will demonstrate. I give the circular as a relic of the past, with the Governor's name among others:

PLATFORM OF THE FRIENDS OF UNITED SOUTHERN ACTION.

Whereas, During many years past, associations and large bodies of citizens in the non-slaveholding States have evinced and carried out the steady purpose of assailing, by all the means they can employ, the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, and have aided the attack by vituperative addresses and speeches, by abolition petitions to Congress, by inflammatory discourses, and by exaggerated appeals to the prejudices and passions of the ignorant and fanatical;

And whereas, much sympathy has been exhibited and encouragement given in the *non*-slaveholding States to bands of lawless ruffians making attacks upon the slaveholding States, and endeavoring to incite insurrection among the slaves;

And whereas, A formidable and powerful party, called Republican, existing exclusively, with slight and insignificant exceptions, in the non-slaveholding States, has proclaimed that Slavery shall be prohibited by action of Congress in the Territories, thus showing a deliberate hostility to the South;

And whereas, Many of the non-slaveholding States have passed laws with the design and with the effect of embarrassing and preventing the operation of that clause of the Constitution and the laws of Congress passed in accordance therewith, in regard to the reclaiming of fugitive slaves, thus trampling on one of the clearest and most valued rights secured to the South by the Constitution and laws;

And whereas, The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hanibal Hamblin to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency has given just cause of alarm to all the citizens of the South, and requires their determined, vigorous and united action to the principles which it is believed will guide their administration;

And whereas, We feel, as citizens of Louisiana, that our rights have been invaded, our opinions outraged and our institutions imperiled by the triumph and attitude of a sectional party;

And Whereas, The danger which presents itself to us is one we share in common with all the Slaveholding States, and appears in a shape which forbids us to separate ourselves at the present perilous juncture from the other Slaveholding States, but, on the contrary, impels and requires us to tender to them our own, and to seek their sympathy and coöperation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the time has come which demands prompt and vigorous action on the part of the South to assert and maintain her rights, and to proclaim to the world that she will no longer submit to the evils which environ her.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a thorough coöperation of the Slaveholding States in this crisis which has been thrust upon us, both in order that we may present an unbroken front in the maintenance of rights in which all have an equal interest, and that in case of revolution *we may immediately form a new Government*, and avoid an interregnum, with its disquiet, doubt and insecurity.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all separate and hasty State action, believing that it will tend to defeat or delay coöperation and prevent a thorough union of Southern sentiment.

Resolved, That in times like these, when each day is full of changes, and no man can pretend to read the future, it is the duty of the people to select men to represent them in the convention, of ability, honor, and known devotion to the South, and that such delegates should go to the convention untrammeled and unpledged, free to act for the best interests of their constituents.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Convention of the State of Louisiana, which is to assemble at the city of Baton Rouge on the 23d of January next:

First—To make provision for a Convention of the slaveholding States, for the purpose of united Southern action relative to the question of Slavery, now agitating the public mind, should a Convention for united Southern action be indorsed by a vote of the people of the State.

Second—To provide for *the secession of the State* in case secession should be afterwards indorsed by a vote of the people of the State.

Third—To submit immediately the question of united Southern coöperation and separate State secession, to the people of the State, to determine which of two measures they are in favor of.

If the vote of the people be in favor of united Southern coöperation, then the provisions of the convention relative to united Southern action are to be regarded as final and complete. If the vote of the people be in favor of separate *State secession*, then the action of the convention, predicated thereupon, shall become final.

Executive Committee—E. Solomon, A. P. Field, L. M. Day, M. Hahn, John Younness, Thos. E. Adams, W. F. Hodgkins, Felix Percy, Riviere Gardere, V. St. Ceran, A. Larose, T. W. Collens, B. F. Jonas, D. T. Glenn, Samuel Sumner, Dr. E. Ames, I. N. Philips, L. Dafou, F. Borge, Capt. J. McClane, F. Salaun, Adolphe Mazureau, F. H. Clack, G. W. McCerren, Thos. Askew, G. W. Hynson, T. D. Harper, Geo. A. Fosdick, A. Sambola, George Clark, John Laidlaw, T. A. Boulet, H. M. Summers, Robert Winne, John E. Caldwell, Benj. Campbell, J. T. Barrett, J. Purcell, Gaspar Auch, P. Schomberg, Louis Power, J. A. Noble, John Farrell.

GEORGE A. FOSDICK, President,
GEORGE W. HYNSON, Treasurer,
I. N. PHILIPS, Secretary.

New-Orleans, Dec. 27, 1860.

Gov. Hahn in one or two of his speeches, of late, declared that, if made Governor of Louisiana, there would not be a slave in the State on the eve of his election. Fortunately, the true friends of liberty find abundant opportunity for putting the Governor's promise to a test. I give a single illustration: On the 6th of the present month, the Mayor of the City of Jefferson gave a license to a man to keep a coffee-house, *alias* a rum-shop. The party receiving the license found, among other provisions, the following, which did not please him; whereupon he came to Col. Hanks, to whom he presented the following document:

Par. 3.—He shall not sell to *slaves* without permission from their masters; nor to Indians, any kind of spirits or intoxicating liquors.

Par. 4.—He shall not take in payment from a soldier nor a slave, anything but coined money, nor buy anything of them unless they are authorized by a written permission from their masters or officers.

(Signed) JOHN T. MICHEL, Mayor.

From this paper it appeared that some officers of this State still regard Slavery in existence in the State. It afforded a good ground for a test of the matter, and gave rise to the following correspondence, which shows where the triumph of Union arms has brought our new Governor:

New-Orleans, April 6, 1864.

To His Excellency M. Hahn, Governor State of Louisiana:

Sir: I have the honor to inclose a license, issued by the Mayor of Jefferson City, and respectfully call your attention to paragraphs 3 and 4, which appear to collide with the principles of a Free State Government. I presume that your Excellency has no knowledge of the issuing of licenses on the old form, and beg leave respectfully to request that the Mayor be ordered to get new blanks printed.

As the inclosed license cost the possessor $100, I shall feel under many obligations for its return to my office, No. 138 Julia-street.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. HANKS,
Col and Sup't. Negro Labor, Deprt. of the Gulf.

To this communication Gov. Hahn sent the following reply, which settles the question:

State of Louisiana, Executive Department,
New-Orleans, April 8, 1864.

Geo. H. Hanks, Col. and Superintendent, Negro Labor, Department of the Gulf:

Sir: I am in receipt of your note of April 6, 1864, calling my attention to sections 3 and 4 of a license issued by the City of Jefferson, as inapplicable to the present condition of State affairs, a copy of which will be transmitted to the Mayor of Jefferson for *future correction of the sections referred to*. In accordance with your request, the license inclosed by you is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,
MICHAEL HAHN, Governor.

THE FREEDMEN.

The condition of the Freedmen is fast improving, the regulations of Gen. Banks are unquestionably working well. There are large numbers coming again from the western border of Louisiana, where our advancing army is marching with the banner of liberty and triumph. These are received by Col. Hanks and employed at remunerative wages.

THE CHURCHES.

The churches of this city are now occupied by loyal ministers. The Baptist churches are held by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and occupied by Rev. J. W. Horton, who has done excellent service to the Government during many months back.

The Methodist churches are now under Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., whom the Methodist Board of Missions recently sent to take charge of them. He is a strong man, and will render great service to the cause of religion and liberty in this State. His church could send no abler or better man to this field. The Presbyterian churches are not yet formally occupied by any person officially sent for the purpose, and, as a consequence, some of these are still in the hands of those who oppose the Government, and do no good to the cause of religion. Rev. Mr. Baker, Chaplain in one of our regiments, occupied one of these churches, and is doing good service. The Presbyterians should be on the ground with others, and raise the standard which now adorns the houses of worship of other denominations.

A HUGE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

There has never been, in this city, a Sunday School for colored children, which could be considered of any account; and consequently the streets were filled with "little wanderers," without any religious instruction or care. Col. Hanks and Chaplain Conway set about a remedy of this evil. The large building given by Gen. Banks to the American Missionary Association, was secured from Rev. Mr. Hubbs, the agent of the association, and permission given to have it occupied for this purpose every Sunday. The American Missionary Association has done wonderful work on behalf of the cause of liberty here; and in the organization of this enterprise, in its building, the great cause is aided to a large degree.

This school is now three weeks old. The first Sunday there were present upward of seven hundred children. There were white, red, yellow, black, and indeed all the hues which can possibly be found in our great human family; yet all are negroes, and nearly all were slaves, but are slaves no more. Were there room for eighteen hundred scholars, that number could be gathered together in a day. C.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

Political Matters in Illinois—A White-Necked Secessionist in the Wrong Place, and Doing Wrong Things—Chicago Moving—Railroads, Business and Crops.

Chicago, Monday, April 18, 1864.

We have no stirring home news to report. The wholesale massacre of the colored prisoners at Fort Pillow by the rebels, has created a profound sensation, and aroused universal indignation among all classes, except, of course, the rebel sympathizers. All feel that a terrible retribution is demanded, not only as an indemnity for the past, but as security for the future. These fiends must be taught a wholesome lesson. There is considerable excitement in the lower part of this State, bordering on the Ohio, for fear of an invasion by Forrest. All are wondering what the military authorities at Nashville and Memphis are about, that the rebels should be allowed to occupy Western Kentucky so long without molestation. It is a disgrace to the Federal arms, and all feel it to be so.

There is some interest in political matters. Our municipal election takes place to-morrow. The Unionists will carry the Council, unless the majority si thrown away by divisions in strong Republican wards. Adjt.-Gen. Fuller appears to have the inside track as the Union candidate for Governor. He is strongly urged by the press of the northern part of the State, and as this section has never yet had a Governor, perhaps the south and centre will concede the nomination. Hon. C. Beckwith will doubtless be our next Supreme Judge from this grand division. The Cook County Union Convention resolved in his favor. I suppose the Republicans give it up that they have not a man in the district suitable for the office. It is understood that (Long) John Wentworth is working for the Congressional nomination in this district next Fall. I think he is a Fremont man, as he appears to be generally dissatisfied with the Administration.

Nearly three years ago Rev. Mr. Thomas, a Unitarian clergyman, came here from New-Orleans a pretended refugee—being driven away for his attachment to the Union. He enlisted the sympathies of the First Unitarian Society, who extended to him a "call," accompanied by the proffer of a liberal salary. It was accepted. Last season a magnificent new church edifice was rented. But Mr. Thomas had scarcely become warm in his new place before he began to develop secession proclivities and sympathies, patronized the Chicago *Times*, refused to exchange pulpits with the other Unitarian clergyman of the city, Rev. R. L. Colyer, who is known the country over as enthusiastically loyal, and did many other things that disgusted true Unionists. His church was the "Conservative" church, *par excellence*, and he never preached politics—no, not he. Last week, however, he was sent adrift for criminal intrigues with the wife of one of the members of his church, and is now at large, a victim of "miscegenation"—a fine specimen of those ministers who are too holy to preach "politics," or even patriotism. His daily reading of the *Times* may have corrupted his morals, but it is understood that "indiscretions" relative to women is an old trick of his.

Chicago is again on the move. The scenes of 1856-7 are being reënacted. Our streets are constantly full of buildings which are being removed from their original sites to make way for magnificent structures. Business is encroaching upon the residence streets, and everybody is going ahead, just as though there never had been a crash and never could be. Seven years have served to obliterate the severe lessons of the disaster of 1857, it would seem, and yet, most people appear to feel uncertain and unsafe. Still speculation is going on, prices are going up, rents have already reached the extreme point of former years, and heavy investments are being made in new buildings.

Extravagance rules the hour, and everything is moving on the high-pressure principle. After all, it would seem that much of this is warranted, as the general business of the City is probably fifty per cent. heavier than in any former year. But here may be the source of trouble. If the country beyond us buys more than it can pay for, as in 1857, the pressure will, as then, come back upon our business houses and prostrate them. Even this is in a great measure guarded against by the pretty general adoption of a cash basis for our trade.

The Board of Trade have received subscriptions to the amount of $225,000 toward their new Chamber of Commerce, with a prospect of soon making up the balance. They commence breaking ground for the new structure on the 1st of June.

The general reports from the wheat-growing districts are favorable, although in some localities the Winter wheat is said to have been killed by the hard frosts of the first week in March.

The railroads leading from the Mississippi to Chicago and Milwaukee, having purchased the line of steamers on the Upper Mississippi, have entered into a combination by which they almost skin the farmers of Minnesota and Northern Iowa alive. They have put on a tariff of 25 cents per bushel on wheat—12 on the river and 13 on the railroads. As the distance by rail is only about 200 miles, the people up North have just cause of complaint. A high tariff has also been placed upon merchandise, so that merchants are ordering goods shipped by the way of Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The effect of this extortion will be to drive much of the grain trade of the Upper Mississippi to St. Louis.

General business is heavy, and vessels are departing for the lower lakes, although we have no intelligence yet that the Mackinaw Straits are open.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Union Press—Unconditional Unionists Moving for Representation at Baltimore—Recruiting in Indiana.

Louisville, Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

The *National Union Press* opened yesterday on a comparatively small scale, but, if conducted judiciously and enterprisingly, as it doubtless will be, it will sooner or later equal the dimensions and exceed the influence of the *Journal* itself. It sets out by declaring its intention to "aid in the work of crushing a wicked rebellion, of which Slavery is the real cause, and perpetuating the life of the nation. Slavery is dying, and it was the suicidal folly of its would-be perpetuators which compelled the nation to inflict the mortal blow. We shall advocate an open, manly and earnest coöperation with the National Union Convention at Baltimore."

Messrs. W. P. Thomasson, James Speed, W. W. Fry and ninety-six other unconditional Unionists, call upon those of this city and county, who "*place the perpetuity of our nation above all local prejudices, and are willing to coöperate with the friends of national unity throughout the country*," to assemble for selecting delegates to the "Unconditional Union State Convention," which meets here the 25th prox., to appoint delegates to the Baltimore National Union Convention.

Recruiting in Indiana continues very brisk. Her recruiting offices are reported all crowded, especially since the Fort Pillow massacre. A new cavalry regiment at Columbus, Ind., 1,200 strong, has had to turn off one hundred and twenty-five applicants. PONTIAC.

English Neutrality.

New-Haven, Conn., Monday, April 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of Sunday, I notice an article on the United States Navy, from the *North American Review*, in which appears the following passage:

"The sudden recognition of a rebellious party in a friendly country as belligerents, and the employment of that recognition as a means of depredation upon the commerce of that country, is an event of which modern history furnishes no other example, and will no doubt hereafter be included in the number of those bloody instructions which, being taught, return to plague the inventor."

Such language as the above is inexcusable in a magazine, which, by its conservatism and truthful tone, should strive to allay rather than embitter such unhappy differences; and you will allow me in a few words to show the error in which the writer of the above article has fallen. In 1776, the Confederate States in rebellion against the British Power were recognized as belligerents by the French, with whom England was then at peace, and Franklin was sent to France accredited with power to issue commissions to vessels to prey on English commerce. The scheme succeeded so well that ships sailing under the English flag had to pay a war premium of from ten to twenty per cent., and consequently, our vessels were almost driven from the channel and the carrying trade transferred to neutral flags. I will not so far encroach on your space as to show in detail that these vessels, for the most part, had never been in a Confederate port, were not manned by American sailors, nor take to an American port for adjudication. All that is a matter of history, unless, indeed, the genius who maintained and proved that such a person as Napoleon Bonaparte never existed, has extended his studies to Paul Jones *e tutti quanti*, or that American writers at once frankly own to the truth, but strive to prove that that which was then sauce for the British goose is not now applicable to the American gander.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A BRITISH FOGY.

Our friend can scarcely be so much of a "fogy" as not to be aware that the action of France in recognizing the Colonies in 1776 was not regarded by England as being within the limits of a proper neutrality, but as just cause of war; and that it actually led to war between France and Great Britain. France, moreover, knew that her action would lead to war when she entered upon it, and she therefore kept it secret as long as possible. If our friend, "A British Fogy," wishes to make the course of France a justification for that which England has pursued in the present war, he must concede that England means by *her* recognition of the Confederates precisely what France meant by recognizing the Colonies—and that is *war*.

Comte's Influence on Our Thinkers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a letter to the *New-Englander*, republished in several of our journals, Mr. Herbert Spencer denies that Comte has had any considerable influence, either upon his own thought or upon that of the English mind generally. The latter part of this averment, we are told by a London correspondent, "has awakened some astonishment among the literary magnates here," and affirms, *per contra*, that Comte's "influence is very great" in England.

It would naturally seem as though one or the other of these statements must be incorrect. But, in point of fact, they are both true; though, of course, in a different sense. As the subject is an interesting one to the intellectual world generally, permit me to indicate the explanation of the seeming contradiction.

English thinkers consist of two distinct classes. One of which is engaged in the cultivation of one or more special branches of knowledge. Men of this class were denominated by Comte "specialists." The other is occupied with the investigation *of the relations* of these different branches, or in the examination of our knowledge as a whole. The first class, which is in preponderance, includes most of the scientific men. The second class numbers among its members the most cultivated and comprehensive philosophical and general writers.

Comte's scientific labors were directed to the coördination, for specific ends, of the generalizations already known to science, in consonance with certain broader generalizations of his own. It did not fal within the scope of his design to attempt the discovery of new facts or new generalizations *within the sphere of the special sciences*, except in a very minor way, and then not with reference to the principles appertaining particularly to the *individual* sciences, but with reference to the principles relating to the sciences as a whole.

Hence Comte's writings contain but little that is interesting to the Specialists, and scarcely anything which would influence their comparatively narrow, though important range of investigations. But they are full of matter calculated to attract the attention and influence the thought of those who pursue the broader line of study, whether they agree with all the conclusions of Comte or not.

Mr. Spencer cites Profs. Tyndale and Huxley, as corroborating his statement with reference to the *small* influence of Comte upon English minds. The names given by the other writer referred to as indicative of his *great* influence, are those of John Stuart Mill, George H. Lewes, Richard Congreve, and Harriet Martineau. Now, both Profs. Tyndale and Huxley are Specialists, while the others named are students of knowledge in its broader relations.

The real state of the case is this, both as regards England and America: That body of thinkers which is occupied with the investigation of particular branches of inquiry, has *not* been perceptibly influenced by the writings of Comte. This class includes, for the most part, the scientific men of both countries. That body of thinkers which is concerned, on the other hand, with the study of the general relations of the various departments of knowledge—a class which includes many of our best writers, *has* been largely influenced by them. Both Mr. Spencer and the other writers are, therefore, right in their affirmations, although each is stating one-half only of the whole truth.

EDWARD B. FREELAND.

New-York, April 1, 1864.

Judge Russell on the Duties of Grand Juries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Judge Russell, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury, indulges in the following remarks:

"At the previous term, his learned associate, the Recorder, delivered a similar charge; but strange to say, his advice was disregarded. The Grand Jury had omitted to consider serious cases of the higher grade of crime on the calendar, to institute complaints against outside parties, on matters which did not come under their control, and the indictments in these cases had been necessarily quashed, when they were presented by the District Attorney to the court."

The simple facts which have called forth this judicial animadversion are, that Capts. Petty and Jourdan complained before the Grand Jury, of the March term, against certain disorderly houses of the worst character, and the Grand Jury thought it to be their duty to indict the parties for trial, the evidence against them being clear and satisfactory.

I will not trouble you with details concerning these vile places, as they are unfit for publication; but reputable citizens, who desire to promote the well-being of the City, by the suppression of flagrant, unblushing crime, will be inclined to commend the action of the Grand Jury. It has, however, suited the City Judge to reprimand the jury for undertaking a conscientious discharge of its duty, and citizens are led to infer from the tenor of his remarks that some delinquency has actually occurred on the part of the jury, in not taking notice of what His Honor is pleased to characterize as "serious cases of the higher grades of crime on the calendar." The Grand Jury of the March Term had cases ranging from petit larceny up to murder in the first degree, and so far as I know, fearlessly acted upon every case brought to their notice. No doubt the gentlemen of that jury would be glad to be enlightened as to what higher grades of crime were passed over. If houses of prostitution to which girls of fourteen years of age are abducted, are not "serious cases," will Judge Russell please to specify some of the "higher grades" which the jury ought to have noticed, but did not?

It seems to me that cases such as were "necessarily quashed" by His Honor, do in some measure bring judicial purity to a rigid test; and it also seems to me that our citizens may well take alarm when a Grand Jury, composed of respectable citizens, are reprimanded by a criminal Judge for indicting, on testimony of our police, keepers of houses of notoriously bad character.

If our citizens had time to inquire how criminal justice is sometimes administered in this City, they would not wonder that crime and iniquity so glaringly abound here. A GRAND JURYMAN.

Strike, But Hear.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question as to the right or power of the President to dismiss an officer of the army, without trial, is discussed in *DeHart's Military Law*, chapter 10, page 228, and the opinion of Gen. Scott given.

Judge-Advocate-Gen. Holt, in his recent letter to the Secretary of War, upon the subject, seems to ignore what has been well and strongly said against this "right or power."

The necessity for which he pleads, is to him "most manifest and pressing in the case of an army of volunteers." Why not then confine the "right or power" to that branch of the service, or, if that be considered invidious, declare that its exercise shall cease with the war?

The plea, that there is no time for courts-martial in active service, might apply to a body of volunteers not familiar with the proceedings of these courts. Not so with the regulars. Were the "right or power" granted, in their case, the *expediency* of dealing thus, summarily, with a body of men, who are in the service for life, would be questionable. N. S. H.

Seventy-Sixth Annual New-York Conference—M. E. Church.

Newburgh, Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

Since Wednesday, 13th inst., two hundred and seventy ministers of this Conference have been in session under the presidency of Bishop Ames, and adjourned to-day.

Questions of grave interest to the laity, and looking toward a threatened revolution in Church customs, have been considered. One of these—the introduction of lay representation—evidently had advocates, but did not call out so spirited a debate as that relating to the projected change in the itinerant system by extending the term of service from two to three years, or removing all restriction. The discussion resulted in a large majority declaring that the time had not yet come for taking action in regard to these matters. An almost unanimous vote also passed resolutions moved by Rev. Dr. True, discountenancing negotiations between ministers and churches, and ministers and their successors, for appointments which should come from the untrammeled hands of the Bishop.

Secretary Seward's reply to resolutions adopted by the last conference was read, expressing the President's "high satisfaction with the loyal, just and religious sentiments which the conference has thus enunciated. It comes (says Mr. Seward) to be seen more and more clearly every day that the cause of the United States, in this contest, is the cause not merely of peace and public order, but the cause also of freedom and humanity. As such, it is fit that it should be favored with the good wishes and prayers of all good citizens and all religious men."

A curious fact, bearing on the rebellion, was stated by Rev. Dr. Holdich, one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society. In speaking of the difficulty of meeting the numerous requests from the South to supply the rebel armies with Bibles, on account of the strictness of military regulations, he said the Baltimore Society found a means of communication unknown to the American Society. Not, he afterward said, that books were sent in contravention of the rules, but a letter to Secretary Chase brought a grant of authority to pass them, subject only to examination, lest contraband articles might be smuggled simultaneously into Richmond and to Bragg's army.

The pastoral letter adopted is marked by the highest-toned patriotism, and calls on ministers and members so to act as not to find it necessary to defend their loyalty.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Nation was unanimously adopted. It entreats Congress to pass the bill for the Anti-Slavery amendment, that our heroic armies, now about moving upon the enemy, may feel that they are entering the terrible valley of decision under the favor of the God of our fathers.

The Conference will sit next year in the Forty-third-street Church, in the City of New-York. ION.

MINUTE ADOPTED.

Resolved, That we regard the awful calamities which have fallen upon our country, in the present unfortunate civil war, as the judgment of Almighty God on our national sins, especially of Slavery, which, from the time the first slave ship left the coast of outraged Africa to this hour, in all its accursed phases of man stealing, slaveholding, slave trading and slave breeding, has cried to Heaven for vengeance, according to the Word of God: behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them that have reaped have entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth.

II. That looking for deliverance by the Providence of God, only on condition of sincere and thorough repentance, we do humbly and gratefully acknowledge that the progress of our armies in the suppression of the rebellion and restoration of the Union, has kept pace with the manifestations of national repentance, in the successive edicts of emancipation by Congress, and the war Proclamation of Freedom by the President; in the recognition of the rights of the colored race, and the enlistment of colored troops; and in the popular decision and preparations for emancipation in West and East Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Arkansas and Louisiana.

III. That we earnestly entreat Congress to hasten the passage of the bill for the amendment of the Constitution, by which, when adopted by the States, all involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited throughout all the States and Territories of the Union: that our heroic armies, now about moving upon the enemy, may feel that they are entering the terrible valley of decision, under the favor of the God of our fathers, and for an object no less than to make their beloved country free, united and happy.

IV. That in order that the M. E. Church may not be behind State and General Government in this glorious reformation, and in order to be ready for any event in the extension of our borders southwardly, we unanimously recommend the suspension of the restriction rules so that the rule against Slavery may be perfected and stand thus: "Slaveholding, buying or selling a human being to be held or used as a slave."

Small Change.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on small currency hit the right nail exactly on the head, and why enough good sense has not prevailed with our Government to cause it to issue three cent bills, is more than I can account for. The expense of providing cents for the use of an ordinary retail store is over thirty dollars a year, which would be almost entirely removed by the adoption of your recommendation, and also relieve us all from the extortion of the penny grabbers.

HARDWARE.

An Ice Jam at the Falls—An Exciting Time—Narrow Escapes.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* of yesterday, has the following in relation to an exciting scene which took place there a few days since:

"A change from the prevailing easterly wind to the opposite quarter brought down immense quantities of ice from the lake last Wednesday night. For the first time, he believe, in the recollection of the 'oldest inhabitant,' the ice formed a complete dam across the rapids between the bridge and the upper end of Goat Island. With the exception of a few rods in width near the main shore, the rocks below the ice dam were bare. It was safe walking where usually flows an impetuous flood. And yet it was not quite so safe, as was proved Thursday morning, when several young men wandered over the barren rocks, and visited a boat that had been lodged there for several weeks. While enjoying a walk which we of this generation may never again hear of being done, the ice dam gave away and the vast volume of water, probably from five to ten feet deep, came rushing through. The dam soon disappeared, and the boat that had remained fixed against the ordinary torrent, was swept away and over the cataract. Of course there was a hurrying toward the island shore and paper-mill pier. Some escaped with a little wetting and a big scare, while others barely escaped with their lives. A young man named Barlow was obliged to leap from one to another of the floating cakes of ice, and fully appreciating the necessity of making land before being carried too near the cataract, lost no time in leaping from the last cake and swimming several rods to shore. Those who witnessed the scene describe it as exceedingly exciting. It all occurred at an early hour in the morning, and hence was seen by but few of our citizens."

FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

The Decision in the Case of the Alexandra—Emigration to the United States—American Finances—The Great Prize Fight—The New Mexican Loan.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

From the London Times, April 7.

Yesterday the House of Lords gave a judgment adverse to the Crown in the case of the *Alexandra*, on the preliminary question as to the power of the Court of Exchequer to make the rules under which the case was taken before the Exchequer Chamber, and then to their Lordships' House. Four Lords, the Chancellor, and Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford and Kingsdown upheld the judgment of the Exchequer Chamber, which dismissed the appeal from the court below, and two, Lords Cranworth and Wensleydale, were for reversing that judgment. The result is, that the decision of the Court of Exchequer stands. That decision was in favor of the defendants, "Sellim and others," the four Judges being equally divided, and Mr. Baron Pigott having accordingly withdrawn his judgment. The public will be rather disappointed to find that the law on the principal questions involved is not to be declared by the highest tribunal in the realm, but that the final decision has been pronounced on a technicality subtle and narrow beyond even the ordinary narrowness of the law. We had hoped that when such great interests were involved in the decision, when such an expenditure of time and trouble and money had taken place in asserting the control of the Crown on the one side, and the right of individual action on the other, the nation might have had the benefit of the ably-conducted contest, and learnt on the highest authority what construction was to be placed on the Foreign Enlistment Act. But for the purposes of settling the law the *Alexandra* case has been a failure. For the present the victory remains with the defendants, but it is impossible to suppose that the Government will acquiesce in the law as laid down by the two senior Judges of the Exchequer, or fail to bring any new offender to account, even if it should render necessary another struggle in the courts of law. This is to be regretted. Yet the question that was yesterday decided, though it has nothing to do with the Foreign Enlistment Act, is sufficiently interesting to receive the attention even of those who are not professional lawyers. It had divided the Court of Exchequer Chamber—four Judges of the Queen's Bench giving a judgment contrary to three Judges of the Common Pleas, and holding the opinion which the House of Lords has now declared to be the right one. The House of Lords itself is divided, the names of two such eminent common law Judges as Lords Cranworth and Wensleydale being found in the minority.

If we may venture to analyze their Lordships' judgments, the two last mentioned based their decision on what they considered to be the strict literal rendering of an act of Parliament, while the four whose judgment prevailed, took the broad view that for a court to empower a Superior Court to hear appeals from it, was an absurdity, which ought not to be attributed to the language of any act. The question was whether the rules made on the 4th of November last were warranted by the 26th section of the Queen's Remembrancer's Act, passed in 1859. The state of things at the time the *Alexandra* case was heard in the Exchequer was this: On the revenue side of the court either party—that is, either the Crown or the defendant—might tender a bill of exceptions, and so bring the matter before the Courts of Error, the Exchequer Chamber, and the House of Lords; but if, instead of that course, either party preferred to move the Court of Exchequer after verdict for a new trial, there was no appeal to Courts of Error. In the *Alexandra* case this course was chosen, and the Barons of the Exchequer, desirous that the question should be taken before a higher tribunal, took advantage of the 26th clause of the Queen's Remembrancer's Act, which authorized the Chief Baron and two other Barons to extend and adapt to the revenue side any of the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Acts, for the purpose of making the "process, practice and mode of pleading" on the revenue side as nearly as may be uniform with the process, practice and mode of pleading on the plea side. On the plea side there would have been an appeal in a case analogous to that of the *Alexandra*, and by the rules of the 4th of November last the Barons of the Exchequer allowed an appeal on the revenue side. The question was whether the words "process" and "practice" could be made to extend to giving a jurisdiction to another court, or if they were only to be interpreted as referring to traitors determinable entirely in the court itself. Lord Cranworth argued that they were not justified in departing from the ordinary interpretation of words merely because they confer unusual powers. He proceeded to remark that the rules merely give to suitors on the Revenue side of the court the same facilities of getting out of the court below and reaching the Court of Errors as are possessed by suitors on the plea side. "It does not give substantially any new right of appeal. For, looking to substance, not to form, the party appealing is only doing what he might have done by bill of exceptions." Thus Lord Cranworth would represent the change as merely one of "practice," giving a suitor, who had taken one form of questioning a disputed ruling of the Judge at the trial the same facilities for going before the highest tribunal as are possessed by a suitor who had taken another. Similar is the reasoning of Lord Wensleydale, who says: "The true question for us to decide is, what is the ordinary and grammatical meaning of the words used in this section?" And he further declares that in his opinion there is nothing unreasonable in the doctrine that the Legislature should delegate to the Judges the power of making rules to facilitate and regulate appeals, when the ends of justice would be attained by such a provision.

But the Lord Chancellor, who spoke first, and moved that the appeal to the Crown should be dismissed, took, with three of his learned compeers, a widely different view. The grounds of his judgment may be understood from one or two sentences. "The creation of a new right of appeal," says Lord Westbury, "is plainly an act which requires legislative authority, and by which the court from which the appeal is given and the court to which it is given must both be bound, and that must be the act of some higher power. It is not competent to either tribunal or to both collectively to create any such right." If the Legislature were to give to a court the fullest power of regulating its own practice or procedure, "such power would not avail for the creation of a new right of appeal, which is in effect a limitation of the jurisdiction of one court, and the extension of the jurisdiction of another. A power to regulate the practice of a court does not involve or imply any power to alter the extent or nature of its jurisdiction." It is impossible not to be impressed with the cogency of these remarks. The Chancellor speaks as a jurist defending the principles on which all laws must rest. Of the rules themselves he says further on: "These rules are so many legislative enactments purporting to create a new jurisdiction in the Court of Exchequer Chamber and the House of Lords, and prescribing the mode in which such new jurisdiction shall be exercised. It is simply an incorrect use of language to call such enactments provisions respecting the process, practice, and mode of pleading in the Court of Exchequer." These and similar reasons prevailed with a majority of their Lordships, the appeal of the Crown was dismissed, and the verdict of the jury in favor of the defendants remains undisturbed.

However much we may admire the learning and subtlety displayed in this controversy, the more important question will still occur, what course the Government intends to take in cases such as those of the *Alabama*, the *Alexandra*, and the steam rams. Is it not a matter for legislation? Although the insolent assumptions of the North Americans may make Parliament unwilling to pass new measures at a time when the presumed concession may be misinterpreted, yet, after all, we ought not to shrink from doing that which is not only just to others, but advantageous to ourselves. If the Foreign Enlistment Act, according to the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, be insufficient to repress enterprises endangering the peace of the country, surely it is better to apply to the Legislature than to trust that in some future case a resort to a bill of exceptions will carry the main question to a tribunal which may reverse the judgment already given?

EMIGRATION FROM LANCASHIRE.

From the Bury Times, April 5.

Such is the demand for passages to the United States, that no engagement can now be made in any steamer for New-York till near the end of April. The fares are rapidly advancing. The only reason that can be assigned for this extraordinary rush is the great demand for labor, and the high rate of wages which prevail in the United States. During the present week Mr. D. Thomas, Emigration Agent, has received from a gentleman in America an urgent appeal for coöperation, to send out persons from this part of the country, and it is probable that means will be adopted for sending out free or assisted emigrants. The writer of the letter says: "From all parts of the great country come the cry of more workers in all departments of industry, while in England and Scotland tens of thousands cannot find employment. Could all the unemployed be transferred to this country, what a blessing it would be to Great Britain, to the United States, and to the people themselves! I could have orders for 2,000 copper miners, 3,000 iron and coal miners, 1,000 factory girls, 5,000 male and female farm servants, 500 boiler makers and engineers, 100 slate quarrymen, and any number of English and Scotch domestic servants. There are many who have the means to come to this country, and there never was before such an opening as there is at present. There is no danger of being drafted or required to serve in the army, for all who choose are at liberty to retain their connection with the mother country, and so long as they do this they cannot be required to serve in the army or navy."

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

From the London Times, April 6.

Yesterday Thomas King, John Camel Heenan, Thomas Sayers, John Tyler, John Calvin, *alias* Jerry Noon, John Macdonald, James Mace and Robert Travers, were tried at the Sussex Quarter Sessions, held at the Shire-hall, Lewes, on charges of having riotously assembled with other persons, to the number of 500 and more, and of having assaulted and beaten Thomas King and John Camel Heenan. Mr. Roupell and Mr. Willoughby conducted the prosecution. Sergeant Tindal Atkinson and Mr. E. Besley appeared on behalf of King, Mace, Calvin and Tyler; Mr. Sleigh and Mr. Gates represented Heenan, Sayers and Macdonald. Travers was undefended. Serjeant Atkinson said his clients would plead "Guilty," with the exception of Mace, against whom there was no evidence, and trust to be allowed to come up for judgment when called upon. They had consented to this course, believing that the ends of public justice would be well served by it, and because they did not consider that any object could be served by exciting sympathy for those who, under the present state of the law, might be said to have committed a breach of it. He would not go into the question of prize-fighting as a national means of self-defence, and say whether, in resenting an injury, it was more manly to use the weapons provided by nature or resort to the knife. Mr. Sleigh said that his clients had resolved to follow the same course. Both counsel apologized to Mr. Courthope, the magistrate, who had interfered at the fight, for any insult or annoyance offered to him. There were two indictments against the defendants. In the one they were all charged, except King, with assaulting King, and in the other they were all charged, excepting Heenan, with assaulting Heenan. To both indictments all pleaded "Guilty," except Mace and Travers, who pleaded "Not Guilty" in each case. Mr. Darby, the chairman, said the ground upon which the Court was disposed to assent to the course that had been proposed by the learned counsel for the prosecution, was that the defendants had expressed their regret for what had occurred and that they had apologized, through their counsel, to Mr. Courthope. He could not help thinking that there were others behind the scenes who had led the defendants to these illegal proceedings. Under all the circumstances, the court was willing to accept the proposition that had been made, and would call upon the defendants who had pleaded "Guilty" to enter into their own recognizances, in the sum of £100 each, to appear and receive judgment when called upon. The defendants then entered into the required sureties and left the Court.

AMERICAN FINANCES.

From the London Times, April 6.

The financial policy of America exceeds European comprehension. Mere extravagance is, certainly, neither a novel nor a surprising characteristic of national expenditure; in fact, a sound public economy forms an exception rather than a rule in the administration of States. But in Europe, when a country is in difficulties, the misfortune is publicly recognized and the embarrassment publicly confessed; whereas, in America, though the prodigality of the Government is beyond all conception, and debts are accruing at a rate absolutely unexampled, the Finance Minister does not seem to take the matter to heart, or to imagine that the difficulty in prospect is worth consideration. Mr. Chase has the credit of being an intelligent and able statesman, and he has certainly contrived by some means or other to pay his way and avert a financial crash up to the present time. But this only renders his apparent unconcern more astonishing. The hundredth part of his embarrassments would tax Mr. Gladstone's ingenuity to the utmost, and set the public mind in a ferment of excitement. In this country we raised last year by an elaborate system of taxation about £70,000,000, and we have just discovered, with satisfaction, though without much surprise, that this is some £2,500,000 more than is wanted. We always expect a surplus to be provided, and are accustomed to see it turn out larger than was anticipated. But in America not the least approach is made to equilibrium between taxation and expenditure. The Federals are spending nearly three times as much as we spend, and yet they are paying in taxes not much above half as much as we pay. Their expenditure at this moment is certainly not less than £190,000,000 a year, and is probably nearer £200,000,000. To meet this Mr. Chase does not so much as propose to raise more than £45,000,000, and it is by no means sure that he will succeed in getting even this. Last year the result fell far short of his calculations, and this year they may do so again. In any case, however, there will be a deficit of something like £150,000,000, which will be met by borrowing, and that enormous sum will be added to the national debt. * * * * *

It was suggested even in Congress that the customs and excise duties should be doubled; but customs already yield a good third of the whole Federal revenue, and Mr. Chase has hitherto entirely failed to make anything out of the excise. He reckoned last year upon £25,000,000 from that source, and obtained less than £7,000,000. All this while, too, even if these financial reformers should succeed in getting their propositions adopted, the deficit would still be going on at the rate of £100,000,000 a year. They propose to raise £70,000,000 or £80,000,000, instead of £45,000,000, and mainly, as they hope, from taxes on luxuries; but the expenditure will still be more than double the income, after all the increase.

We know that the Americans are a sanguine people, but how they can be deceived on this subject we cannot imagine. Confident as they are, they are also exceedingly acute, especially in money matters, and they must needs understand what it is to spend £200,000,000 a year out of £50,000,000. Yet the most observant of them only talk of putting the scoop a little deeper into the pockets of the rich—as if that could bring any material improvement in the case before them. The rest, we suppose, rely on the "greatness," the "youth" and the "elasticity" of their country, forgetting that all these possessions are declining in value through the very extravagance now going on. A "young" country means, among other things, a country not yet in debt, but in this respect America is now as old as England. Its territories are immense, it is true, and its population may hereafter become fifty millions instead of thirty, but the prospects of that increase are greatly damaged by the impending weight of taxation and the possible dearness of land. Nevertheless, the extravagance goes on, and a system of finance utterly vicious goes on too. Not the least stint is put upon outlay; not the least spur is given to taxation. What little money is raised is raised by the very methods we have learnt to condemn. If we were involved in such difficulties, we should hold that the only true course was to establish freedom of trade, remove protective imposts, and give ample scope to national enterprise. We should levy a large income tax for the purpose of unfettering industry, and then we should trust to hard work, perseverance and economy for bringing ourselves right. The Americans take a course exactly opposite. The Federal Secretary only expected from his income tax about £6,000,000, and it is still unknown what proportion of this sum was actually obtained. Protective tariffs are regarded as the chief source of revenue, and the only idea of reform seems to consist in making them more protective still. The Americans, with a population smaller than our own, must look forward even after the war to an expenditure not less than ours, including a charge for debt at least as large. If they imagine that they can meet these liabilities without difficulty, we think they will find themselves mistaken; but if they should really achieve such a financial miracle, we can only say that the rest of the world will gladly learn so convenient and agreeable a lesson.

THE NEW MEXICAN LOAN.

Paris, Thursday, April 7.

The subscription for the new Mexican Loan of 200,000,000f. will be opened upon the 15th or 16th April. It will be issued simultaneously at London, Paris, Frankfort, Brussels and Amsterdam. The Comptoir d'Escompte will probably be charged with the issue of the loan in France. Thirteen francs are to be paid at the time of subscription, and further instalments of 10f. on the 15th June, 15th August, 15th October, 15th December, 1864, and the 15th February, 1865. The payment of interest will take place on the 15th October and the 15th April every year, at Paris and London, without any deduction for rate of exchange. The minimum subscription will be fixed at 25f. of rente.

From the Shipping Gazette, April 9.

Letters received from Paris this morning by different city houses concur in representing that the official news of the acceptance by the Archduke Maximilian of the crown of Mexico, which was made known yesterday, produced a very good effect, because it justifies a hope that the affair of the loan, which has been so long in suspense, and which is justly considered of the highest interest by the money market, will at lest be settled. It was said in Paris yesterday, more confidently than ever, that if the English bondholders do not accept the propositions which Messrs. Glyn & Co. are directed to make them, measures will certainly be taken for confining the issue of the loan exclusively to France, and that in that case it is probable that the settlement of the claims of the bondholders will be postponed indefinitely. In the money market of Paris the opinion is, that these gentlemen will do well to come to an arrangement on the terms proposed, if only for the reason that something certain in hand is better than the chance of more after a lapse of many dreary years. So strong is the opinion on this subject, that even the newspapers advocate it. The French Government is particularly anxious that the bond holders should take its conditions, not only because it thinks them on the whole as favorable as circumstances permit to be offered, but because it desires to see the new Government of Mexico on good terms with the old creditors. It is the French Government, our readers are aware—not Messrs. Glyn, as was at one time erroneously stated—who prepared the terms offered; and perhaps the bondholders will not act wisely if they enter into antagonism with it.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The expectations which were lately entertained of the re-discovery, at Constantinople, of valuable relics of the celebrated library of King Matthias Corvinus, of Hungary, have terminated in disappointment. Baron Prokesch von Osten, the Austrian Internuncio to the Porte, who is known not only as a distinguished diplomatist, but as a learned and brilliant author, has sent to the Hungarian Academy an elaborate list, taken by permission of the Sultan, of all the manuscripts from that library in the possession of the Ottoman Government. There are, in all, but twenty-three volumes, and they are chiefly works of the fathers of the Church. Nothing has been found of the character so fondly anticipated by the Hungarian antiquaries, who dwell on the collection of national ballads said to have been made by the orders of King Matthias. It is hoped that the collection, scanty as it is, may have been rescued from the fire which recently destroyed the palace of the Seraglio.

—The Nuremburgh *Courier* has the following: "A melancholy event has just occurred which has created an immense sensation, particularly among the higher classes of society in this city. The Countess F., only 17 years of age, and cousin to one of the highest state functionaries, attempted to commit suicide lately at Baden, by discharging a pistol at her breast. In her pocket was found a letter from a gentleman to whom she was engaged, in which he announced that circumstances would not allow him to marry her for the moment, and released her from the consent she had given to the union projected between them. It appears that the young countess still lives, but that no hopes are entertained of her recovery."

—A good deal of gossip has been lately circulated about Liszt, the celebrated composer and pianist. One story stated that it was his intention to enter a monastery, being weary of the world. A correspondent of the *Athenæum*, writing from Rome, says: "Liszt, who is living here in quiet retirement, will emerge at the latter end of the month from his obscurity, so far as to give a monster concert, the proceeds of which, it is said, are to be given to the 'Peter's Pence' fund. Scandal and gossip, however, which are very rife in Rome, declare that the profits, which will doubtless be very large, are to be applied to purchase a dispensation from the Holy Father, to enable the great pianist to marry a certain lady who is already married."

—Messrs. Day & Sons announce that they are about to publish "the most interesting will in the world—Shakespeare's will." This precious document, on three sheets of brief paper, has, by the direction of the Judge of the Court of Probate, been very carefully cleaned, and each sheet placed in an elaborately polished oak frame, between sheets of plate-glass. The frames are made air-tight, and on the top of each is a brass plate, engraved "Shakespeare's Will, 25th March, 1616;" and each one is fastened with one of Chubb's patent locks.

—M. Gounod's "Mireille" has at length appeared at the Theatre Lyrique. Its success, so far as may be gathered from first accounts, has not been brilliant, but the critics acknowledge that it improves upon acquaintance. The last three of the five acts are said to be inferior to the first and second, but much of the music is declared to be exquisitely beautiful. "Mireille" is the pretty Provençal heroine of a poem analysed by M. Lamartine, in one of his "Entretiens," where he gives a most flattering account of it.

—The Queen and the Prince of Wales have each graciously accepted a copy of the *Reference Shakespeare*, edited by Mr. J. B. Marsh, Manchester. Gen. Knollys wrote to say that the Prince desired him "to inform Mr. Marsh that he has great pleasure in receiving a work so interesting to every lover of our greatest poet, and to thank him cordially for his attention." This edition of Shakespeare is dedicated to the memory of the late Prince Consort.

—A contribution to Shakespearian literature is about to appear from the pen of Dr. Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, who has written a volume exemplifying Shakespeare's knowledge and use of the Bible, by citations and parallel passages, showing that the poet's ideas and sentiments, as well as his phraseology, were constantly derived from Scripture.

—Sir Edwin Landseer has completed the model for one of the lions destined for the base of the Nelson column. It is said to be a miracle of art in its way, the result of infinite study, and worthy of all the time the great artist has expended on its execution. It is at present in the studio of Baron Marochetti, previous to being cast in bronze.

—K M. Kertbeny, the Hungarian poet, is about to publish in German, *Discreet and Indiscreet Things; Tattle of To-day and of Yesterday*. The headings of some of the chapters—*e. g.*, "Henry Heine's Widow," "Personal Recollections of E. Renan," "Epis Melena," "A Déjuner at Rossini's"—give promise of interesting material.

—A sad calamity occurred at the New Royalty Theatre, London, on the occasion of producing Mr. Burnand's new extravaganza, "Rumpelstiltskin." A Mr. H. Seymour, at the moment of entering upon the stage, fell down, was carried in a state of unconsciousness to his dressing-room, and there died.

—Mr. Hector Berlioz, the eminent composer and critic, whose musical notices in the *Journal des Debats* have been a specialty of their class, has resigned his relation with that journal, and is succeeded by M. J. d'Ortigue, the gentleman who assisted M. Berlioz in his office of critic.

—Everyone will be interested to hear that Herr Ernst, who has been exercising himself, so far as his infirm health permits, in composition, has been writing for the piano-forte. A *Notturno* from his gifted pen, (published by Chappel & Co.,) we recommend to our musical friends.

—Messrs. Bell and Daldy will publish immediately Vol. I. of *The Decline of the Roman Republic*, by George Long; and have also in the press *A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*, by J. W Draper, and *The Doctrine of Election*, by Edward Fry, &c.

—Mr. Hotten, the publisher, of Piccadilly, London, was the principal purchaser at the late Mr. Thackeray's sale of volumes containing autograph memoranda, and unpublished pencil and pen and ink sketches by the great novelist.

—The Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine of Russia are still going through the course of the new medical whim called the herb cure. Gesslar is the place where the great doctor resides who has discovered the perfect cure.

—"Henry IV." has been revived with great splendor at Drury Lane. Mr. Phelps plays *Falstaff*, and Mr. Walter Montgomery *Hotspur*. The London journals are high in praise of Mr. Montgomery's rendering of his part.

—Her Majesty passed through the principal streets of Windsor last week in an open carriage, for the first time since her bereavement. A marked change in the style of her Majesty's costume was noticeable.

—Mr. Froude has gone to Spain, and will devote six weeks to the further investigation of the Simancas manuscripts, previously to publishing the third volume of his History of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

—Adelina Patti, during her engagement in Paris, has been presented with a splendid *cadeau* from the Empress and Emperor, consisting of a pair of earrings in pearls and diamonds of great price.

—The book of Queen Catharine de Medicis—her "Hours," the other day purchased by the Emperor of the French for 63,000 francs—has been added by him to the collections at the Louvre.

—An English translation of the Diary of the Japanese Ambassadors during their visit to Europe, is said to be in progress. The book has, of course, created quite a sensation in Yeddo.

—It is now understood that Signor Patti, whose violincello playing has created a real sensation in Paris during the season, has no present intention of returning to this country.

—*A Histoire Elementaire et Critique de Jesus*, by the learned M. Peyrat, which will probably excite almost as much attention as M. Renan's book, is published in Paris.

—We (*Atheneum*) hear from one on whom reliance may be placed, that a new composer, M. Seroff, has appeared in Russia, from whom good things are to be expected.

—Rossini's new mass bears the title of "La Petite messe solenelle à quatre parties, avec soli et chœurs du musicien Gioacchini, né à Pesaro, le 29 Fevrier, 1792."

—The King of the Belgians will shortly leave Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, where his Majesty will remain until he takes his departure for Belgium.

—Mr. Edward Wilberforce is translating Prof. Sybel's *History of the French Revolution* into English. The work will be published by Mr. Murray.

—The Covent Garden Opera season has been opened with the success of a tragic singer new to London, Mlle. Lagrau, in the part of *Norma*.

—M. Guizot is preparing and about to publish an answer to Renan's *Vie de Jésus*. The title of M. Guizot's book is to be *Jésus Christ*.

—A German translation of Mrs. Norton's last novel, *Lost and Saved*, has been published in Leipsic. The translator is F. Seybold.

—The Prince Augustus of Sweden will celebrate his marriage with the Princess Theresa of Saxe-Altenburg this month.

—Cardinal Wiseman has agreed to deliver an oration on Shakespeare early in June for the benefit of the Monument Fund.

—The French Academy has lost a distinguished man of letters in M. Ampere, who died a few days since.

—The Empress of Russia is expected at Kissengen to take the waters in June.

—The Princess Augusta of Saxe-Altenburg was lately confined of a daughter.

—A new theatre is being built at Naples, which will bear the name of Donizetti.

—The heiress of Hohenzollern-Huhengen has been delivered of a son.

The Knoxville Convention—Its Adjournment Explained.

The Nashville *Union* of the 17th instant says:

"The Knoxville Convention has adjourned without taking any decided action on anything. The delegates were elected three years since on other issues than the one now before the country. At that time there were none who contemplated emancipation as even a possible measure. The issues grew out of the secession of Tennessee, and the desire of the people of the eastern portion of the State to remain attached to the old Government.

Many of those who were delegates are now in the Union armies, and could not attend the recent sitting of the convention; and the consequence was, by a species of manœuvering, a majority of the Committee on Resolutions were of the "conservative" class of politicians, who were prepared to throw the State into the embraces of Vallandighamism, which was but a step short of an absolute alliance with the Southern Confederacy.

The radicals, of course, opposed this. They justly asked if, at this day, they were to take the cut-throats by the hand, who had lately murdered their own sons and brothers, and unite with them in throwing obstacles in the way of the government in its work of suppressing the rebellion? They declared that the "conservatives" did not represent the views of the people; that as politicians, they had not kept pace with the unambitious masses; and that a direct appeal to the constituencies should be made at once.

There could be no mistaking the views of the people of East Tennessee, they were for the Union, and for the abolition of Slavery as inimical to its existence.

The conservatives did their best to induce the convention to pass the majority report; but they failed most signally. The convention adjourned, and thus made the way clear for an appeal to the people. The adjournment was a radical triumph.

The result will be this: we shall have two political parties here, as elsewhere; one for, and the other against the Administration and its measures. But one thing has been accomplished; we shall have henceforth freedom of speech; and whether the Anti-Slavery party is beaten in the first contest or not, is of little practical importance, as the institution cannot live in the presence of free speech, and a determined antagonistic minority."

The President at Baltimore.

AN AUTHORIZED REPORT OF HIS SPEECH.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The remarks of the President at the great Maryland Fair, in Baltimore, on the evening of Monday last, having been sent forth with some imperfections, we now print and subjoin a corrected copy:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Calling to mind that we are in Baltimore, we cannot fail to note that the world moves. Looking upon these many people assembled here to serve, as they best may, the soldiers of the Union, it occurs at once that three years ago the same soldiers could not so much as pass through Baltimore. The change from then till now is both great and gratifying. Blessings on the brave men who have wrought the change, and the fair women who strive to reward them for it.

But Baltimore suggests more than could happen within Baltimore. The change within Baltimore is part only of a far wider change. When the war began, three years ago, neither party nor any man expected it would last till now. Each looked for the end, in some way, long ere to-day. Neither did any anticipate that domestic Slavery would be much affected by the war. But here we are; the war has not ended, and Slavery has been much affected—how much needs not to be now recounted. So true is it that man proposes and God disposes.

But we can see the past, though we may not claim to have directed it; and seeing it, in this case, we feel more hopeful and confident for the future.

The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty, but in using the same *word* we do not all mean the same *thing*. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself and the product of his labor, while for others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name, liberty. And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names, liberty and tyranny.

The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as a *liberator*, while the wolf denounces him for the same act, as the destroyer of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one. Plainly, the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails to-day among us, human creatures, even in the North, and a professing to love liberty. Hence we behold the processes by which thousands are daily passing from under the yoke of bondage hailed by some as the advance of liberty, and bewailed by others as the destruction of all liberty. Recently, as it seems, the people of Maryland have been doing something to define liberty; and thanks to them that, in what they have done, the wolf's dictionary has been repudiated.

It is not very becoming for one in my position to make speeches at great length; but there is another subject upon which I feel that I ought to say a word. A painful rumor, true I fear, has reached us of the massacre, by the rebel forces at Fort Pillow, in the west end of Tennessee, on the Mississippi River, of some three hundred colored soldiers and white officers, who had just been overpowered by their assailants. There seems to be some anxiety in the public mind whether the Government is doing its duty to the colored soldier, and the service at this point. At the beginning of the war, and for some time, the use of colored troops was not contemplated; and how the change of purpose was wrought, I will not now take time to examine.

Upon a clear conviction of duty, I resolved to turn this element of strength to account; and I am responsible for it to the American people, to the Christian world, to history, and on my final account, to God. Having determined to use the negro as a soldier, there is no way but to give him all the protection given to any other soldier. The difficulty is not in stating the principle, but in practically applying it. It is a mistake to suppose the Government is indifferent to this matter, or is not doing the best it can in regard to it. We do not, to-day, *know* that a colored soldier, or white officer commanding colored soldiers, has been massacred by the rebels when made a prisoner. We fear it, believe it, I may say, but we do not *know* it. To take the life of one of their prisoners on the assumption that they murder ours, when it is short of certainty that they do murder ours, might be too serious, too cruel a mistake.

We are having the Fort Pillow affair thoroughly investigated; and such investigation will probably show conclusively how the truth is. If, after all that has been said, it shall turn out that there has been no massacre at Fort Pillow, it will be almost safe to say there has been none, and will be none elsewhere. If there has been the massacre of three hundred there, or even the tenth part of three hundred, it will be conclusively proven; and being so proven, the retribution shall as surely come. It will be matter of grave consideration in what exact course to apply the retribution; but in the supposed case, it must come.

An Execution at Dayton, Ohio—Revolting Scene at the Scaffold.

John W. Dobbins, a deserter from the United State army, was hanged at Dayton, on Friday, for the murder, on the 14th of February, 1863, of a farmer named Lindenmood, who had wandered out of town with Dobbins, both being intoxicated, when the latter killed him and robbed him of his money. Dobbins was arrested soon after, and tried in the June following. The jury failed to agree; was tried in November and convicted. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, when the verdict of the court below was sustained and sentence ordered to be executed. The *Journal* says:

"While Dobbins was in prison he was noted for an utter indifference to the proprieties of life. We are advised that at no time did he express contrition for his crime, and invariably rejected the counsel of the ministry who came to talk with him about death and eternity. He generally treated them kindly, but told them he had no need of any of their advice; that he had made up his mind to die as he was, and take the chances.

He is said to have written a short history of his life, which was bequeathed to a gentleman who had attended to him when afflicted in prison. He was generally in excellent spirits during his imprisonment, and at times shocked persons who had access to him by his ill-timed levity. He was particularly severe upon the judge who presided at his trial, and who passed judgment upon him; and all whom he deemed obnoxious to him in any way came in for a liberal share of anathemas. But what most excited the wonder of those who visited him, was his recklessness of his own fate.

On Wednesday night he attempted to commit suicide, by cutting the vein in his arm with a piece of looking-glass. He was discovered, however, in time to check the flow of blood and save his life.

A little before 12 on Friday morning he was led out for execution. He attempted to dance a 'ho-down' on the way from his cell to the scaffold, but he was restrained by the sheriff. Dobbins ascended the steps rapidly and unaided, and evinced no more trepidation than if he had intended to make a stump speech; and he began to dance upon the trap doors as a preliminary to the execution! The sheriff and the ministers took positions on the platform, near the prisoner, and a chair being handed to Dobbins, he gave a short sketch of his life, saying that he was about twenty-one years of age, had been a neglected child, had run away from home, had enlisted and deserted several times, and had worked in the intervals as a coal oil refiner. On the day the murder was committed he became drunk after four months of sobriety. He met Lindenmood in a saloon, the latter being very much overcome by liquor. They wandered off together to the river bank, where Lindenmood wanted to lie down. His companion had sense enough to endeavor to pull him up, but the latter got the idea that Dobbins wanted to rob him, though he said that he had then no intention of doing anything of the kind. Lindenmood began striking Dobbins, and seized him around the neck. He tried in vain to throw him off, and then, frenzied with the liquor he had been drinking, took his pocket-knife out, and with his teeth opened the blade, which was about two inches and a-half long, and despairing of getting the old man's hold loose, he attempted to cut his arm with the knife. Just then Lindenmood (who was striking out right and left) threw up his arm, and the knife struck deeply in his neck. The blow was repeated, and the old man let go immediately, and sunk down. Dobbins thought he had killed the old man, and, horrified at his bloody work, ran away to the Main-street river bridge, where he sat on the abutment about twenty minutes. The liquor was working upon his system, and he hardly knew what he was doing. But he went back where he had left Lindenmood, thinking he might possibly find him alive, and might do him good. He then had not the remotest idea of robbery or murder; but when he found the old man was really dead he shuddered; but the effects of the liquor soon shut out all regrets, and he took his money, watch and pocket-knife.

He was arrested, it will be recollected, in Cincinnati. He next reviewed his trial, denouncing the judge's ruling, saying that he had as good as charged the jury to convict him. (Here Sheriff Wogaman checked the speaker, telling him he should not use such harsh language; it was wrong, and could not then do any possible good. Dobbins replied, in undertone, 'Yes, yes, it's too late now; that's so! I'll not say anything harsh—no, I'll let that all pass—all pass.') He would have respect for gray hairs, he said, and refrain from such language at this hour; and, beside, gentlemen present have probably formed different opinions from his. 'And,' said he, 'God forbid that I should say anything wrong of anybody! But I am convinced that the Judge had murder in his heart—calmly meditated my destruction. God is my Judge! I committed the deed, but I didn't mean to murder the old man. I was drunk, and knew not the extent of what I was doing. I had no murder in my heart. My conscience is clear, and I can place my hand on my heart, (or as near as I can get there,) and without a wavering or faltering voice, can declare I am not guilty of willful, deliberate murder.'

He afterward denied having murdered a girl in Pennsylvania, of which some persons had accused him. This was in response to a question from a bystander, he having expressed a willingness to answer any inquiries. One of the clergymen present then offered up a prayer, after which Dobbins arose and repeated some original lines of poetry, commencing 'Adieu to all, of high or low degree,' when the Sheriff adjusted the noose about his neck. He was perfectly calm; he assisted the Sheriff in the adjustment of the rope by moving his head, so as to accommodate the noose; and he several times cautioned the officers to 'be sure that the rope was fixed right, so as to do the deed quickly.' These were his last words, and he shook hands with the Sheriff, who stepped from the fatal platform. The next instant, at precisely 10½ o'clock, the trap sunk, and Dobbins passed into eternity. The dreadful work had been done most thoroughly. Excepting the muscular motion of one arm, which was partially raised the moment the 'drop' fell, there was not a motion of the body, no contortion of the features, no writhing. In five minutes after the execution, the pulse ceased to beat. Thus died John W. Dobbins the murderer."

Among the papers left by Dobbins, is the following, which was written on the evening of the night in which he attempted self-destruction:

Dayton Ohio April 12th 64.

Mr. George Wogaman

Sir—This is perhaps my last night on earth and I seat myself to drop these few lines before I make my final exit. When you find this I well be dead. My intention is to take my own life. Do you for one moment suppose that I am a sheep or a littl: child or an old woman to submit to this s ntence of mine and walk out on the scaffold like a sheep and give my life up in that kind of style. No not I. I would stand all the tortures that the human body was ever known to undergo. Ninety-nine millions of Deaths would I suffer rather than submit to be hanged. No siree that kind of stuff wont do. I have too much Nerve for that. Not that I have anything against you."

Working Guns by Steam.

From the St. Louis Union, April 20.

Last Friday, by invitation of the inventor, Maj.-Gens. Rosecrans and Pleasonton, Brig.-Gens. Ewing and Gray, and ten other officers of the army, accompanied by Commodore Hull, of the navy, visited the Union Iron Works at Carondelet, to witness a trial of the steam turret on the iron-clad *Winnebago*, invented by Mr. Jas. B. Eads, proprietor of the works.

As we are prohibited, by general instructions issued by the Navy Department, from giving a description in detail of this wonderful machine. We can only state that two 11-inch Dahlgren guns are also completely under control of one man in it, and handled with as much ease by him, and with almost as much celerity, as a pair of dueling pistols could be. Every movement of the guns is made by steam. They are run out to their ports by it, and their recoil is checked by it; they are lowered into the hold by steam for loading, and raised again to be fired, and all these movements are made in as little time as it has taken to relate it.

One of the most interesting features about the turret is the smallness of the port-holes into which the guns are thrust. They are only large enough to receive their muzzles; yet the guns are fired at any angle between five degrees of depression and twenty-one degrees of elevation, with equal facility.

The perfect ease and accuracy with which every movement was gone through with excited the admiration of the whole party. Four shots were aimed by Gen. Rosecrans at a target, about three-quarters of a mile distant, some ten or twelve feet square, and each one struck it fairly. The firing from it is much more rapid than from the Ericsson turret. The fifteen and twenty-inch guns can be handled in this way quite as easily as those in this turret. When steam is applied to them, as we doubt not it soon will be, the officers of the French navy will no longer be witty with the assertion, that "Americans have put large guns in their turrets, and fire them *three times an hour*." If worked by steam, their value will be greatly enhanced by the increased rapidity in firing. These 11-inch guns can be withdrawn from their ports, lowered and loaded and returned ready for firing in sixty seconds. The horizontal range is obtained by rotating the turret. All the movements and peculiarities of the machine were courteously explained to the party by Mr. J. W. King, Chief Engineer U. S. N. The inventor, Mr. Eads, was not present, being confined by sickness to his house for several months past.

An Order from Gen. Rosecrans on the Courts.

Adjutant-General's Office,
St. Louis, Mo., April 14, 1864.

General Orders, No. 16.—1. The General Commanding is pained to learn that the County Courts, in localities noted for want of loyalty, have undertaken to exempt many persons from military duty and taxes, for reasons unfounded in justice, and to the detriment of the interests of the State.

It is obvious that such a course involves the parties exempted in trouble, while it brings discredit on the community which gives countenance to such prostitution of legal authority.

2. The General Commanding calls the attention of all good citizens to this evil, which, if persisted in, can only end in the suspension of civil law, and the condign punishment of those men whose corrupt action shall have produced the necessity.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.
John B. Gray, Adjutant-General.

Death of a Distinguished Inventor.

From the Springfield Republican.

Thomas Blanchard, one of the greatest inventors America has ever produced, died at Boston, on Saturday, from an apoplectic fit. Mr. Blanchard was born in Sutton, Worcester County, June 24, 1788, and he had consequently nearly attained his 75th year. At an early age he manifested an extraordinary taste for mechanical pursuits, and although his education in this, as in every other respect, was quite limited, he invented a machine, when only 18 years old, that he perfected so that it made tacks at the rate of 500 a minute. He sold the patent right of this machine for $5,000. His next valuable invention was a lathe for turning the whole of a gun barrel, from end to end, by the combination of a single self-directed operation. This invention, which was immediately taken advantage of by the Government at the armory in this city, was the germ of his greatest invention—a lathe for turning irregular bodies, his first application of it being to the turning of gun stocks. After obtaining a patent at Washington, he made his first machine for the Harper's Ferry Armory, and soon after—in the Summer of 1819—came to this city, and duplicated it for the armory here. This remarkable machine, with modifications and improvements, is now used in all the armories of this country as well as England, and is applied to numerous operations in making gun stocks, such as cutting the cavity for the lock, barrel, ramrod, butt plates and mountings, comprising, with the turning of the stock and barrel, no less than thirteen different machines. The same principle has been applied to a great variety of objects, such as busts, shoe lasts, ax handles, ox yokes, &c.

A year or two after he had developed this valuable principle in the stocking machine, Mr. Blanchard came to this city to reside, occupying a house at first on Mill-street, but afterward one upon Wilcox-street. He spent in Springfield ten of the most active years of his life. Inventions followed inventions with surprising rapidity. Many of them were thought chimerical and after a trial, rejected by him as worthless. One of the latter kind was a steam carriage for traveling on common roads, which he made secretly at Bangs' mill, and in the middle of one dark night ran up town by way of experiment. Mr. B. also designed and built the first steamboat that ever passed the Enfield Falls in the Connecticut. She was a stern-wheeled craft called the *Massachusetts*, and was built on a lot near what is now Hubbard's-avenue, and thence rolled on wheels to the river, the launch being made a gala day in Springfield. The *Massachusetts* run constantly until the Hartford and New Haven Railroad provided a better and more expeditious mode of communication down the river. About the time Mr. Blanchard left this city, she was bought by Chester W. Chapin, who with her laid the foundation of his present princely fortune.

Since his residence in this City Mr. Blanchard has lived most of the time in Boston, where he has labored with the same unceasing activity which characterized the earliest part of his life. His most important invention, of late years, is the machine for "bending" heavy timber, which has been used with eminent success in shipbuilding. He took out no less than twenty-five patents for his various inventions and had to undergo a good deal of vexatious litigation to establish his right to those which have made him famous. Although he was comparatively poor until well advanced in life, he died wealthy. Socially, he was the centre of a large circle of friends, and the many valuable works of his genius have made him many others, to whom he was personally unknown, and will preserve his name through many years to come.

The Mysterious Death of a Lady in Springfield.—The *Republican* gives the following account of the mysterious death of a young woman at the Massasoit House in Springfield, which has been reported by telegraph:

"A mysterious death of a young lady traveler was discovered at the Massasoit House on Wednesday evening. She arrived in the express train from New-York on Tuesday evening, stopped at the hotel, gave her name as Mrs. Leonard, but mentioned no residence, took a room, and ordered her supper sent to her there, the dishes being afterward removed. Early next morning, a person passing her door, heard loud and seemingly labored breathing, but nothing was thought of it, excepting that, perhaps, the occupant of the room was troubled with the nightmare. The same noise was heard there about 9 o'clock, but not so distinctly. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the chambermaid reported that she could not get into that room, and that it had been locked all day. City Marshal Pease was immediately summoned, who entered the room through a window, and found the occupant dead in the bed. She had only taken off her shoes and loosened her dress, her broadcloth cloak being upon a chair. There were no signs of violence or sickness; her hands were simply clasped tightly over her breast. She was neatly, and even richly, dressed in a black alpacca, trimmed with black velvet, but had no baggage or a check for any. Her purse contained a small sum of money and her railroad tickets to Boston. Her handkerchief—a fine hemstitched linen cambric one—had her name, S. A. Leonard, upon it; and she had a brooch-pin of black enamel and pearl, as a setting for a braid of light brown hair, with the name 'Clarence' engraved on the gold back—beyond which there was no discoverable clue to her identity. Her age is apparently about thirty. Whether it is a case of suicide, or death from sudden natural cause, is as yet a puzzle; but it seems most likely now the latter."

The Fort Pillow Massacre.

The Chicago *Journal* gives the following additional particulars of the massacre at Fort Pillow which it has derived from eye-witnesses and parties who participated in the strife:

"First and foremost, perfidy and a lie. *During a cessation of hostilities, and under the flag of truce*, the rebel commander secretly made such a movement of his troops as to make the holding of the fort impossible and the capture of it easy. A portion of the rebel troops were ordered to creep along the ravine that partially surrounds the fort, and station themselves close to the breastworks, behind which our troops were resting unsuspectingly on their arms—their commander being in conference with the rebel commander, in good faith, under the white flag. At a given signal the rebel troops thus perfidiously located were to pour over the walls. The conference ended. The flag of truce was withdrawn. The signal was given. Instantly the rebels were in the fort. As might have been expected, and as was utterly unavoidable, at the appearance of the enemy in such formidable numbers and in such magic suddenness, in the very midst of our garrison, the garrison was thrown into confusion and fell back overpowered to the banks of the river. The fort was immediately surrendered; but what was the horror and amazement of Maj. Bradford to see his troops *massacred, burned and buried alive before his face!* Beside the rebel troops that were stationed where and when as we have described, there was, at the same time, and *under the same flag of truce*, another squad so stationed as to pour their fire upon our troops when they were driven back to the river. Between these two fires our helpless soldiers perished by scores, after the surrender, and crying in vain for quarter. No quarter was given them. No quarter was intended for them. The blacks and their officers were shot down, bayoneted and put to the sword in cold blood—the helpless victims of the perfidy by which they were overpowered, and of the savage, barbarous, brutal, devilish blood-thirstiness that burned in the hearts and impelled the arm of their victors, reveling in their fraudulently gotten victory.

Out of *four hundred* negro soldiers only about a *twenty survive!* At least *three hundred of them were destroyed after the surrender!* This is the statement of the rebel Gen. Chalmers himself to our informant. Negroes were compelled to dig trenches into which they were thrown *alive!* Our informant—an officer in whose probity and moderation we have entire confidence—says he saw the charred remains of negro soldiers mingled with the ashes of their tents. Their tents were fired, and they were prevented from escaping.

They were deliberately burned to death! The spectacle, as presented to the eyes of our informant, was one that no human being, and no inhabitant of perdition, imagined within the range of human or inhuman possibilities on the face of the earth. The wounded, with great gashes in the head, and with limbs dissevered from the body, writhed and yelled with agony that terrified the horses, but made the rebel fiends in human shape laugh, and jest, and jeer."

THE CODE.

Report of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners of the Code have just sent in the following report:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Commissioners of the Code, appointed by the Act of April 6, 1857, beg leave to make this their eighth report.

They have already presented to the Legislature drafts of two of the three codes which they were directed to prepare and submit; viz., the Political Code and the Civil Code. The former of these has been distributed as directed by the act of appointment, and has been revised by the Commissioners, and reprinted and reported complete to the Legislature. The latter has been printed and distributed; but the revision of the draft yet remains to be completed by the Commissioners.

They now submit to the Legislature a draft of the Penal Code; the third and last of the system contemplated. It is designed in this code to define all the crimes for which persons can be punished by the judicial tribunals of this State; and to prescribe a harmonious and just system of punishments for the same.

It was at one time thought that the subject of prison discipline might be incorporated in the Penal Code. The Commissioners have, however, doubted whether it would not be more convenient that this topic should be embodied in a distinct statute. It is their purpose to prepare a draft of such a statute before the final revision and reprinting of the Penal Code; and it can then be either incorporated in the code, as the last chapter thereof, or separately submitted to the Legislature, as may be thought expedient.

The Commissioners refer to the preliminary note prefixed to the draft of the Penal Code, as containing a general outline of the objects which they have kept in view in the preparation of the work.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.
WM. CURTIS NOYES.
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

New-York, March, 1864.

From Northern Mexico.

MOVEMENTS OF JUAREZ—FEELING TOWARD AMERICANS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 12.

We are favored with a copy of the Monterey (Mexico) *Morning Star*, of the 25th of March.

We see renewed evidence in this journal of the existence of the most amicable relations between the authorities of Texas and those of Neuvo-Leon, of hostility to Juarez, and of quasi friendship toward the French. The following paragraph gives the news in a nut shell:

"A Col. Ortega, of the Juarez party, forced his way through the mountains and has made the town of Montemorelos pronounce against Gov. Vidaurri. Ortega will join the Tamaulipas troops to make an attack on this city. It is also stated that the Reactionary General Lopez is also coming through the pass of the mountains with a large force. The troops of President Juarez are still at Saltillo, and report says that they are constantly deserting. The French are now marching on the rear of Juarez. Gov. Vidaurri has over 2,000 men to oppose these forces, commanded by Gen. Hinojoso and Col. Quiroga. These two gentlemen are old experienced chieftains, and consequently there is nothing to fear for the safety of our city."

Hinojosa and Quiroga are veterans of the old wars, and were once at enmity with Vidaurri.

The following items give token of feelings not very friendly toward the United States:

"One of the Americans who spiked the cannon of the Citadel and escaped to Saltillo, on relating his feat to the Juarez officials, fell down dead, at one of the hotels of that city.

We are informed that a petition has been presented to Gov. Vidaurri, signed by several principal residents of Texas, complaining of an infringement of the neutrality laws, by several foreigners, at Piedras Negras, asking for their expulsion as being seditious and incompatible to both States under existing circumstances, which has been acceded to."

On the other hand, the Confederates do not fail to give them offence and to violate the neutrality laws, as appears from the following incidents which they well qualify as a "gross outrage:"

"We sincerely regret to learn the occurrence mentioned in the following letter, received by one of the most respectable commercial houses of this city, dated at Piedras Negras. It is certainly strange that persons in high position and standing, representing the Confederate Government, should make use of such scandalous and unlawful means to accomplish their objects, thereby compromising the neutrality laws, and the wise and generous understanding now existing and so recently manifested on the part of Gov. Vidaurri toward the authorities of Texas.

Such extraordinary violations of the laws cannot, we hope, receive the sanction of the General commanding of Texas, nor will meet the consent of the people thereof. We hope sincerely in future, a more rigid observance of the laws, respecting matters of such a serious character, and the voice of wisdom and justice will be heard instead of acts of desperation and an unwonted infringement of all that is equitable and just. The responsibility rests upon the heads of those who have committed the outrage, and we cannot but hope they will soon receive their deserved chastisement:

'Piedras Negras, March 18, 1864.

Dear Sir: Pless started this morning in his ambulance for Monterey, when about two miles out he was kidnapped by a party of men from Eagle Pass; he and the boy Bill were mounted on horses barebacked, and made to travel at double quick and crossed the river below the town. Pless was then put in a stage and started for San Antonio. The cause is on account of some trouble between him and the agent of the Cotton Bureau at Eagle Pass. Our town is in great excitement—port closed—every man is under arms and on guard to-night.

We are pleased to learn that Gov. Vidaurri has, notwithstanding the occurrence of the above outrageous conduct, ordered the port to be opened.'"

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news respecting the attack on Plymouth, N. C., the sinking of the gunboats *Southfield* and *Bombshell*, and the death of the brave Captain FLUSSER, of the *Miami*, is abundantly verified by the accounts which we publish this morning. Our Newbern correspondent writes that the rebel ram had come down the Roanoke River below the town, thus cutting off communication with the garrison, and well-grounded fears were entertained of the capture of the place and the troops. Several of the officers and men of the *Southfield* are missing, and are supposed to be prisoners in the hands of the rebels. A gentleman who arrived in the City last evening, having left Roanoke Island on Thursday, says that the last boat from Plymouth arrived at the Island on Wednesday, when fighting was still in progress, but there was no hope that the garrison would long hold out. The ram is described as being somewhat like the *Merrimac* in appearance, and to be very heavily plated. Admiral LEE has sent a large naval force to try and destroy her. Numbers of women and children, refugees from Plymouth, had arrived at Roanoke Island.

Arrivals yesterday from New-Orleans put us in possession of the detailed accounts of the recent battles in the Red River District. It is evident from these reports that the great struggle for the mastery of the Trans-Mississippi country was determined in favor of the Union forces. The fighting on the last day seems to have been desperate. The whole strength of the enemy—computed at from 18,000 to 20,000 men—having been brought to bear upon our troops, comparatively but a handful, and yet who gallantly retrieved the losses of the first two days' encounter, recapturing their guns and materiel, and driving the enemy confusedly and precipitately from the field. Many of our wounded had reached New-Orleans, and though no official reports had come to hand, it was generally believed in the city that our losses would foot up somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. Among the killed was Col. LEWIS BENEDICT, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York Volunteers.

A St. Louis telegram dated yesterday says that EDWARD B. BENTON, a native of Waltham, Vt., for nearly two years past a resident of Fort Pillow, and who was in the fort during FORREST'S attack upon it, was examined at Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters on Tuesday, and fully corroborated all previous reports of rebel barbarities there. He also made the additional statement, that bloodhounds were used to discover the hiding places of those who escaped the massacre. He also says that reliable reports state that Major BRADFORD was shot and hung near Carrington.

On Tuesday last a band of eighty mounted rebels attempted an invasion of Kentucky through Pound Gap, but were at once driven back by a detachment of the Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry. A band of 150 guerrillas was also driven out of the State into Macon County, Tenn., eight of them being killed, and ten captured, as well as fifty of their horses.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House, a bill was passed creating an additional Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for New-Orleans and Boards of Local Inspectors at Portland, Oregon, and at Memphis, Tenn. A resolution was adopted amending the fourth section of the Act of March 2, 1793, empowering United States Commissioners to take bail in criminal cases and providing them with a seal. The committee who investigated the charges against Representative BLAIR, of Missouri, of speculating in liquors, while in military command in the Department of Missouri, reported that Mr. BLAIR had not violated any law. Some remarks followed of a personal character from Mr. BLAIR and his accuser, Mr. MCCLURG. The consideration of the Internal Tax Bill was then resumed, the House having resolved itself into a committee for that purpose.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BAILY made a majority report on the Low *vs.* Niven contested seat case, awarding the seat to Mr. Low by ten majority. Mr. SHAFFER made a minority report in favor of Mr. NIVEN, awarding him the seat by twenty-five majority. Both the reports were laid on the table. The following were among the bills passed: The New-York County Tax Levy, appropriating $30,000 for monuments to the New-York soldiers slain on the fields of Gettysburgh and Antietam; authorizing the erection of a public market in the Eighteenth Ward; amending the law enabling convicts to work commutation of sentence; the State Tax Bill of 5¼ mills; the New Capitol Bill—it appropriates $10,000 for plans and specifications; Relative to the Common Schools in the City of New-York; Relief of the Peoples' Gas Light Company; Conferring additional power on Marshals in New-York; to amend the Brooklyn Charter; a resolution of thanks to Lieut.-Gov. JONES for the ability, dignity and unswerving impartiality with which he has presided over the Senate, passed unanimously. Gov. SEYMOUR sent in a message in favor of paying the interest to all State creditors in coin, which was tabled by a vote of 14 against 13.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed: Relative to the District Courts in the City of New-York; to amend the charter of the Atlantic Savings Bank; to amend the act relative to the incorporation of Insurance Companies; the Senate amendments to the New-York County Tax Levy were concurred in; relative to Manhattan square; to alter the map of New-York City; to tax the income from the United States stock. The House passed a vote of thanks to the Speaker by a vote of 69 to 11.

GENERAL NEWS.

The examination in the case of JOHN W. HUNTER was concluded yesterday afternoon, and resulted in establishing Mr. HUNTER'S entire innocence of fraud or complicity with the parties who forged the checks. The District-Attorney and Mr. GERARD, counsel for the Government, terminated the case by declaring themselves perfectly satisfied that Mr. HUNTER was free from even a suspicion of guilt, and expressed a wish that reparation might be made for a wrong unintentionally done him. A full report will be found in the law column of this paper.

Capt. E. B. JETT, of Oxford, Miss., died in Chattanooga on the 15th inst. The *Gazette* says at the breaking out of the rebellion he was a Professor of Oxford College, at which place he was most brutally mobbed for expressing Union sentiments, and left for dead. He recovered, however, and making his escape, raised a company of Union men in East Tennessee, and with them made his way to the North and joined our forces, and has been in active service until about three months since, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of Sunday last says everything is very quiet at that place in the military line, with the exception of the moving of troops and munitions of war. Immense supplies of subsistence are being accumulated in the Government warehouses, and every preparation being made for a successful campaign as soon as active operations begin.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were quoted generally higher on Saturday, but were less freely dealt in. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Tallow and Tobacco were rather quiet, owing, in part, to the high views of holders. Cotton and Wool were in good request and buoyant. Whisky was freely purchased, but at easier prices. The Freight market was somewhat firmer, with 554 vessels of all classes in port.

The British Budget.

The British yearly financial statement was made by Mr. GLADSTONE in the House of Commons on the 7th inst., and besides being one of the most brilliant efforts of this foremost English master of Parliamentary oratory, it must elicit widespread notice from the vast importance of many of the facts eliminated. To the taxing committee in Congress, now in the throes of conception, Mr. GLADSTONE'S facts at least are of no common interest. Let us see in brief what the more prominent of these facts come to.

The British revenue of the year, as shown by the Exchequer accounts, was £70,208,000; the expenditure, £67,056,000; showing an apparent balance in favor of the Treasury of £3,152,000. This surplus, however, was considerably reduced by special appropriations for forts, &c.; the net amount on hand after making all the expenses of the year, being £2,352,000, which was actually £2,037,000 more than the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimate a year ago. The amount of taxes remitted within the last four years was no less than £6,668,000, and the remissions have included the following items which we commend to the study of those who have the national tax-bill in special charge. By taking threepence (on a gradual scale of reduction) from the income tax, Mr. GLADSTONE gave up in those four years no less than £3,525,000 of his annual receipts; by repealing the paper duty the sum of £1,340,000 a year was sacrificed; and by diminishing the tea tax, the revenue lost £1,660,000.

The mode of distributing his surplus this year, adopted by Mr. GLADSTONE, is simple enough. He takes another penny from the income tax—reducing it from 7d. to 6d.; but even this reduction will leave him a revenue from this particular source of about £43,000,000. Besides this sacrifice, Mr. GLADSTONE makes a large remission on sugars. Refined sugar is reduced from 18s. 4d. to 12s. 10d. per cwt.; clayed to white clayed, from 16s. to 11s. 8d.; clayed to brown clayed, from 13s. 10d. to 10s. 6d.; muscovado, from 12s. 8d. to 9s. 4d. This change will cause a probable loss to the revenue of £1,330,000 a year—besides a first loss of £1,719,000. The estimated revenue from sugars, barring these remissions, would have been £6,555,000. Besides the heavy sacrifices in income tax and sugar duty, Mr. GLADSTONE gives up the heaviest part of a stamp duty on trade insurance, and a number of petty licenses of minor fiscal value.

For the coming year the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates his expenditure at £66,890,000, or about £1,400,000 less than his estimate for the year just closed, and a fraction less than the actual expenditure of 1863–4. To meet the liabilities of the coming year are £66,890,000, and the estimates of revenue, which include receipts from Customs, £23,150,000; from Excise, £18,030,000; from Stamps, £9,320,000; from Property Taxes, £3,250,000; from Income Tax, £8,600,000; from the Post-office, £3,950,000, and nearly £4,000,000 more from miscellaneous sources, amount, in gross, to £69,460,000.

We can only follow the figures further to note that the total import trade of the country for 1863 amounted to the enormous sum of £248,980,942, and the exports to £195,974,773.

It is worth special mention that while the repeal of the paper duty has brought the average prices down from 13 cents and 17 cents a pound, to 9 cents and 13 cents, the amount of imported materials for paper-making has increased at an enormous rate—from 115,000 cwt., in 1859, (when the duty on paper was unrepealed,) to 731,000 cwt. in 1864, after free trade in paper had been in operation for three years. These figures, unless they be unconscionably, seem to show beyond dispute that the British paper manufacturer can have no substantial grievance on account of being brought into competition with foreign paper-makers. The lesson is surely worthy of attention here.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in making a retrospect of the last twenty-two years, when the commercial legislation of England began to take a shape altogether out of the traditional line established in the days of the "Heaven-born Minister," naturally points with some pride, as one of the original "free traders," to the vast strides which commerce has made within the period; the exports of the country having actually doubled in fourteen years. Still, the Finance Minister does not conceal from himself that the public debt, which is only about eighty millions less than it was when Waterloo was fought, is an enormous pressure on the industry of the people; and that the only hope of preventing it from rising again into alarming proportions lies in the steady effort of the Government to maintain peace, and cultivate friendly intercourse with foreign nations.

Shakespeare.

It would be a hasty conclusion to infer, from the apparent absence of concert among the promoters of the Shakespearean Memorial in different parts of the world—and to which a cordial, though only moderately demonstrative, tribute was yesterday paid in this City—that there was either lack of appreciation in the public sentiment of our time, or indifference as to the results sought for. Even had no accidents arisen to mar the effects of the plans and devices of the original London Committee, the mere magnitude of the subject presented obstacles in the way of unitary action. And thinking men everywhere, we believe, are fully content if the simple effect of the cotemporaneous observance of the Tercentenary is attained, of transmitting to after times a clear record of the estimate which this generation has placed upon the genius of "the Protagonist on the great arena of modern poetry and the glory of the human intellect."

The evidence is imperfect, and of various degrees of credibility, by which we determine the position accorded to SHAKESPEARE in the realms of philosophy and poetry, in his own time, and the immediately succeeding generations, as well by the masses as the more cultivated circles. SCOTT, it is true, gives us the unqualified assurance that soon after the era of the poet, he was universally idolized; but to this high testimony there is the serious exception to be noted, that a century and a half before SCOTT had spoken, even DRYDEN speaks of SHAKESPEARE as "obsolete." POPE was thoroughly unable to do him justice, from imperfect knowledge of his works; and DE QUINCEY makes pertinent reference to the fact that ADDISON, in all his writings, dramatic, philosophic or poetic, has neither quoted nor made reference to the immortal bard. The evidence of BEN. JONSON, on the question of the royal favor extended to SHAKESPEARE by JAMES I. and ELIZABETH, is limited to a couplet of doubtful meaning; and, leaving the glorious tribute of MILTON out of view, it is probably among the common people of the century immediately succeeding SHAKESPEARE'S time that Sir WALTER SCOTT found the main proofs of a disposition—if such really existed—to idolize the poet. Looking, indeed, at the subjects in which the attributes of his genius were most conspicuous—in his almost superhuman knowledge of the world; in his startling pictures of the ghostly "projections of the human conscience;" in the fertility yet simplicity of the thoughts which embodied his everyday philosophy, and in the unapproachable directness of his dialogue—we can find, speaking reverently, the common, untutored, popular appreciation of philosophic truth similarly illustrated nowhere else but in the sublime teachings of the Founder of our religion.

The sober, we may almost say, the subdued tone, of yesterday's Shakespearean ceremonies, invites commendation on grounds of good taste; first, as bears upon the great Memory, we join with the civilized world in devoutly cherishing—and next, as bears upon this tragic epoch of our national history. The prominent actors in the assemblage in Central Park included such names as we should have expected to find there. The civic authorities, the Bench, the Bar, the Church and the Stage, were amply represented.

To Judge DALY was assigned the honor of delivering the chief dedicatory address, and what he said could not well be improved upon in its structure, its tone, or its admirable brevity. Mr. JAMES HACKETT and Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY, who shared the honors of the occasion with Judge DALY, may also claim the credit of having been observant of the fitness of things in curbing the appetite of the times for interminable speech-making.

Of the Memorial itself, criticism is necessarily premature. Whether, on its completion, it shall meet every critical requirement, we shall not seek to determine. What is wanted, combined with elegance and simplicity, is solidity, so that the structure, whatever shape it shall ultimately take, may not become an eyesore from premature decay. For the rest, no site could now be more attractive—none at present so well adapted to the end of meeting the public eye, and none more promising of enduring excellence in the far future which awaits the metropolis of this continent.

DOGBERRY ON MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS.—There is no imaginable limit to the ingenuity of certain Coroners' juries. As an instance, we have the late painful case of accidental poisoning at Yorkville, to which reference is made in a communication from Dr. STUDLEY, published in another column. Here, the evidence went to show that a local apothecary, almost blind from old age, mistaking the text of a prescription, made up a dose of rank poison for a patient suffering from kidney disease. The patient swallowed what she supposed was the remedy prescribed by her medical attendant, and as a consequence, died in great agony a few hours afterwards. To find the cause of the unfortunate victim's death was not difficult; to determine justly the measure of blame which belonged respectively to the apothecary and the practitioner, might have puzzled other tribunals. The Yorkville inquest seems to have reached the ends of justice by a quick and almost supernatural sagaciousness. The verdict, as it came from Coroner COLLIN'S jury, deserves to be put on permanent record for future reference. It stands thus:

> "That HANNAH FLANAGAN came to her death by peritonitis, caused by the administration of nitric acid, hydrargyrum and water, and we think Dr. WOODWARD is censurable for putting up such a prescription, *as we deem him incapable of putting up prescriptions on account of his age and eyesight*; and we also think that all physicians should write their prescriptions plainly, distinctly and in full."

Upon the rendering of this verdict Coroner COLLIN held both Dr. WOODWARD and Dr. STUDLEY (the prescribing practitioner) to bail in the sum of $1,000 each, to answer any indictment against them by the Grand Jury. So that, while an apothecary, too old and too blind to be able to read, is censurable for continuing to practice his art at the expense of the public, the prescribing doctor, in his turn, is indictable for his incapacity to write what a blind man can decipher.

We have heard of NAPOLEON'S caligraphy being held to be "villainous;" and an English statesman died some time since, to whose handwriting the term "treacherous" was commonly applied; but in neither of these instances, nor in any other case, do we remember that contemporary authorities held the offence to be properly criminal. Nor again do we know of any case in the books where ordinary practitioners have been required to copy their prescriptions in a form sufficiently *tangible* to the candidates for a blind asylum. But we live and learn. It is a pity, however, that the inventive faculties of this Yorkville Court of Inquest should, in this instance, have incidentally brought temporary odium on the name of a most accomplished army surgeon, such as Dr. STUDLEY happens to be.

The London Conference on the Danish Question.

The conference for the settlement of the Dano-German imbroglio is now sitting in London. It is composed of the representatives of all those Powers which were parties to the Treaty of May, 1852. But if Federal Germany also is not represented there, what does this conference resemble, save the play of "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark omitted? The Treaty of 1852 was of little more validity than so much waste paper, because the Federal Diet refused to sanction its provisions; and if that Diet declines to participate in the debates or the decisions of the present conference, how can the diplomats effect the object which they have in view? Prussia and Austria are indeed members of the conference, and may make what concessions they please, but it is the Teutonic Confederation which is the real respondent in the pending case, and without its assent no compromise on the part of the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin can avail. The note of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the French Ambassador in London, explanatory to the position which France meant to take in the Conference, shows very plainly that the Emperor was fully aware of the existence of this difficulty, and intended to obviate it, if possible. Notwithstanding the alleged revival of the *entente cordiale* between the allied Governments, it would appear that NAPOLEON has no notion of making the Treaty of '52 the basis of operations. Were all the other Sovereigns disposed to respect the provisions of this instrument, the mere inspiration of His Majesty's traditional sympathies with Denmark would, of course, constrain him to do likewise. But "in presence of the diversity of opinions which exists touching the validity of that treaty," it becomes his duty "to examine the interests concerned in the war, without preoccupying himself exclusively with the letter of said convention." In other words, the Emperor proposes to throw the obnoxious treaty overboard, and to substitute "the wish of the populations as the basis" of action. He would take the business complelely out of the hands of the diplomatists who have so sadly mismanaged it heretofore, and would consign its settlement to the ballot-box and the Schleswig-Holsteiners. Now, this mode of disposing of the question will certainly not meet with much favor from Prussia, Austria, Denmark or England. The two former Powers will oppose its adoption, since it would establish a precedent which, if followed in their non-German provinces, would prove fatal to absolutism. While the two latter will be equally averse to it, because that, under present circumstances, it would inevitably lead to the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. But the scheme has been tried in Italy with the sanction of England, and has succeeded there; why then should it not be alike applicable, and alike successful, in the Danish Duchies? In no other way can the objections of the Germanic Confederation be obviated, and in no other way can the parties most interested—the Schleswig-Holsteiners themselves—be conciliated. The impossibility, therefore, of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement diplomatically, may contribute to overcome the opposition to the Napoleonic suggestion, and to secure its author a triumph at the expense of England. The protest of the Holstein estates against the anticipated encroachment of the Conference on the rights of the Duchies and of the Prince of Augustenburg, will likewise operate not a little in favor of the Emperor's proposition, by reminding the Plenipotentiaries that the popular voice cannot be safely disregarded.

The alternative, in fact, offered to the conferring Powers will be an appeal to the ballot-box in the case of the Duchies, or a general European war, in which revolution and the "oppressed nationalities" would play a prominent part, and in which crowns and dynasties would be swept away. Distasteful, then, to most of the European Powers as may be the adoption of the Imperial idea, it is, nevertheless, not impossible that they will yield assent to it, rather than kindle a conflagration on the Continent.

PROFITABLE POSTS.—If it be the enormousness or the enormity of our tax-levy for the coming year that hinders the Common Council from making the appropriation of two or three dollars that would be necessary to pull up the hideous half-rotten posts that are stuck over the City Hall Park and imperil the limbs of pedestrians after dark—if the motive for retaining them in place be an economical one, we can commend the motive, even while we give the opinion that it is not founded upon perfect knowledge. For we feel sure that the removal of the posts might be made a source of revenue instead of expense. Let the privilege of removing them be sold by the City to the highest bidder. At the rate kindling-wood is selling, there must be at least twenty dollars worth of these posts, and some industrious poor man might pull them all out and chop them up in a day, and make a good thing out of the job, even though he had to pay ten dollars into the City Treasury for the privilege of getting it.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CANAL TOLLS.—Our lake traders are interested in the report that the Government of Canada have conditionally reduced (by about one-half) the tolls on the most important articles of freight passing through the Provincial canals. The object of this reduction appears at first sight to be, to offer a premium upon international trade. A closer examination shows it to be the very reverse. The purpose the new Ministry have in view is to divert as much as possible of the trade of the West from the ports of northern New-York to Montreal. The canal tolls are to operate hereafter differentially in favor of the St. Lawrence route. Thus, shippers in passing through the river canals will have the tax they paid on the Welland Canal refunded. The Oswego shipper, of course, loses the benefit of all this. He pays his full toll for the Welland Canal privilege, as heretofore, and must be content to see a premium offered for carrying the Western trade past his door.

Perhaps it concerns the Provincial merchant and producer more than us, to be reminded that the tendency of this differential system is not the most favorable, in view of negotiations for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. The colonists may be presumed to know best what is for their own interest, however, and what we do is to keep account of such facts as we have noted, in order to see whether our neighbors are really sincere in seeking to release international commere from unnecessary burdens.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL CONTROVERSY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Origin of Parties—Growth of Slavery—Increase of Population Modifies Government—Jefferson—Madison—And their Views.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

The gentle rains of April are descending, the grass grows green, and the modest flowers peep from under the hill-side. The "beeches" will soon resume their foliage, and perhaps, I may be found like VIRGIL'S friend,

> "*Patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi.*"

All this reminds me of change, that change which human nature, as well as all nature is constantly undergoing without—in fact, changing its ultimate elements. Nothing is more illustrative of this fact than the history of our American parties. It may be assumed of any nation, in the present degraded condition of mankind, that *parties* are a necessity of a political state. They are looked upon, by some as a calamity, by others as beneficial in keeping active and running the political stream of society. Be that as it may, they exist, and must exist, in large political communities. In a large community the great number of public offices, and the distinction which attends some of them, are, like the prizes of a lottery, fascinating to the eyes of ambitious young men. Young men, and indeed all men, in our country, are very apt to forget, this line, most truly:

> "The post of honor is a private station."

Alas, that it should be so! Why should not the posts of power and trust in this Republic be also the posts of honor? Why should not genius, virtue and learning fill the places of power and trust in a Government which is expressly founded on the public virtue and intelligence? The theory of our institutions demands it. The general welfare demands it. The common justice due to merit demands it. But it is not so. While the glare belongs to the successful politician, the honor belongs to the plain citizen, whose learning has adorned, whose industry has served, or whose genius has advanced, the interests of his country. So be it. The good and respected citizen can afford to find his destiny in the peaceful path of honorable life.

It is the prizes of innumerable offices which, in fact, prolongs parties. These parties, however, are not honest in their names; for, while they should be simply that of the "outs" and "ins," they assume some high-sounding title, and profess an extraordinary love of principle. No man can tell why parties struggling for power in England should exist, at all, but simply from the love of office. If DERBY and D'ISRAELI were now in the British Ministry, they would not change the policy of the Government in the least degree. They could not, without throwing the whole fabric into ruin and revolution. All the men in power in Great Britain, of all classes, belong to an aristocracy, which is a fundamental element of the British Constitution, and, till it is overthrown, all things in the British Government will remain the same.

So in our country. Can any man of sense seriously say why there should be parties in our country at this moment? He certainly cannot upon any other principle than the love of office? Some one may say that, as the Democratic party are hopeless of getting power in the National Government, it cannot be the love of office which animates their efforts. This is a great mistake. In this country the local offices are the most numerous, and to common people the most profitable. Is there not *fifteen millions of dollars per annum* to be expended in the City of New-York? And is that not the great motive power of Tammany and Mozart? Your own observation teaches you that. Now look at the vast patronage of the State of New-York. A party which cannot get the National Government may get the greatest share of these local offices, and they are the fuel to the flame. The Federal party survived in some of the States twenty years beyond its natural death, fed by these local offices. I ask again why should there be parties in the United States at this time? We are in a vital struggle; why should the arm of the Government be weakened by a factious opposition? No honest man can fail to see that such an opposition at this time is shameful and is degrading, both to the intellect and the heart. Why is it? *The love of office.* But there are, and there must be, substantial grounds of political controversy in this country. Let us see what are the contending elements. Nothing has astonished me more in politics than the absurd pretension of the Democratic party to be a *conservative* party. All the real elements it has are revolutionary and destructive. There are *three great elements* of political controversy founded in opposite views of what the Government ought to be. These are—1. The relative rights of the States and National Government; 2. The conservation, or destruction of Slavery; and 3. At this time and hereafter the strengthening of the National Government in proportion to the increased extent and population of the country. Any one can see that these are great, vital, fundamental ideas; and upon these there may be great controversy. There has been. The Democratic party calls itself a conservative party. How did it rise, and what has been its course? Nothing is more notorious than that the old Republican (now called Democratic) party, was formed from the *opponents* of the Constitution, and they were bitter opponents of it, and did not forbear their opposition to WASHINGTON and all the great leaders of Constitutional Government. They succeeded in getting some amendments to the Constitution, and finally culminated in the attempt (which proved an utter failure, the States rejecting them,) to get the 1798 resolutions adopted. The authors of those resolutions were JEFFERSON and MADISON. They only succeeded in getting them adopted in Virginia and Kentucky. They contained the germ of nullification and secession. And now we have an example of the progress of public opinion and its influence on individuals, in the conduct of these same statesmen. In after years MADISON explained away their whole meaning, and I believe JEFFERSON denied them too, although he had sent them to Col. NICHOLAS, of Kentucky, for adoption. In fine, these distinguished men *tried to crawl out of the difficulty in any way they could.*

Now we come to the second element of controversy—Slavery. In half a century, slaves had increased from eight hundred thousand to four millions. It became a vast property interest. It became necessary to defend itself; and for this it had the most ample materials. It not only affected the commercial interests of the North, and secured all the Slave States, but it seized upon and secured to itself the Democratic party. With that party it seized upon Texas, passed fugitive slave laws, and, in 1852, at the nomination of PIERCE, compelled that party to pass under the yoke, by the passage of the "'98 resolutions." For half a century they had slept in oblivion. Why should they be revived? Why! Slavery must be defended; and to do that the Slave States must claim the right of secession, and threaten the Government with separation. That is the secret, and nothing else.

Now, let us look a moment at the last element of controversy—the increase of power in the National Government in proportion to its extent and population. Ah, says some one, how can you increase power if not in the Constitution? Because it *is in the Constitution.* Nothing is more plain than that a man puts forth his strength only when he *needs* it. There are powers of mind and body dormant. So there are in the Constitution. The arrests Mr. LINCOLN has made are necessities of war; and the war power lies in the President and Congress, to the fullest possible extent. There is absolutely no restriction on them. It is only Congress, who has any right to interfere with the President in the exercise of the coercive power of war. The courts have repeatedly so declared it. This is the true conservation of the Constitution, because it is the only mode of preserving the nation. But we find the Democratic party assuming identically the same ground with the peace Federalists of 1814–'15, trying to arrest the powers of the Government, denouncing the Administration, and calling the war unnatural and unjust. Thus parties repeat themselves; and it will be an entirely safe prediction to say, that the sentiments, and the very language of the Democratic oppositions will be almost copies of those in the Federal papers of 1814–'15. Thus parties change places, but preserve the same characteristics of the party in or out of power. As the country grows in extent and population, the powers exercised by Government will be gradually enlarged to meet the necessity of the case, no matter what party may be in power. It is impossible to control a great nation extending over a great continent by the limited functions of State Governments, or the narrow ideas of local politicians; nor is there any need of losing a tittle of our personal liberties. Never can freedom be lost but by the consent of the nation, voluntarily submitting to the dismemberment of the country.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Voyage of the Iron-Clad Frigate Re d'Italia.

Correspondence of the Eco d'Italia.

TRINIDAD, MADEIRA, ON BOARD OF RE D'ITALIA, Monday, March 21, 1864.

Sig. G. F. Secchi de Casali, Editor:

MY DEAR SIR: As I think you will rejoice to hear from us, I hasten to forward you the details of our passage.

We left New-York on the 9th instant, and called at Madeira to-day at 6 P. M., after running 2,941 miles in 12 days and 10 hours in the parallel of the Gulf Stream, where, having profited of all the westerly gales which prevail in the North Atlantic at this season in the equinoctial night, we were obliged, when off the Azores, to call at Madeira, on account of the extreme force of a violent hurricane from the north-east, without which we could have followed our course without stopping here.

I need not tell you of the uninterrupted heavy gales we experienced during all our course. You know that they are consequent upon the difficult and dangerous Trans-atlantic navigation directed and continued in a parallel, which, if favorable for the current, is certainly to be avoided on account of the violent blowing of the northerly winds in the Winter equinox. I am glad, however, to be able to assure you that Commander IMBERT pursued that course, and not a more southerly one, on purpose, for he was fully convinced of the good qualities of the vessel, which, notwithstanding the most violent winds, especially near the Banks of Terranova and off the Azores, has not, in fact, sustained the least damage, although we had always sails unfurled.

Our frigate sometimes ran no less than fifteen miles per hour, and this result was attained more by sailing than by steaming. The steam with strong gales on the poop, cannot act but with half of its usual force. I ought, also, to have informed you that the most incessant and violent breaking of the waves did not affect, in the least, the vessel, nor was there any leakage anywhere, so that we had not the least requirement for pumps.

Every one must agree, after all our experience, that this iron-clad is of the utmost strength, and has proved, also, to be a very fast sailer, and unusually manageable, and seemed rather a yacht sailing with fair breeze than such a monster iron-clad of over 6,000 tons burden.

It is impossible to depict the good impression all have received on board of this stupendous naval creation, which turns so much to the credit of Mr. WEBB, her constructor. I shall only tell you that Italy gets a vessel which is unsurpassed for her fighting powers, as well as for her navigating qualities.

Here we took some coal, as Com. IMBERT intends to sail direct for Naples.

GIBRALTAR, Monday March 28.

Yesterday at 7 P. M., we arrived here after two days and eight hours sailing. A dispatch from Turin urges Com. IMBERT to sail immediately for Naples. We shall leave in one hour.

BAY OF NAPLES, Saturday, April 2.

Yesterday at 5:30, P. M., we cast anchor in this bay amidst the continual roar of the artillery from forts and men-of-war, foreign as well as national.

An immense crowd of people of every class is staring at the monster from shore while another crowd surrounds us in boats.

The *Re d'Italia* is proclaimed the greatest success ever attained in the construction of iron-clads in any part of the world.

I understand that there are urgent orders from the Government to complete her armament.

This magnificent man-of-war has accomplished in seventy-six hours the passage from Gibraltar to Naples, which is to say thirteen miles per hour.

LECTURE BY JUDGE CLERKE.—At the request of the Alumni and the present class of the Law School of the University, Judge CLERKE will repeat his lecture, entitled *The Difficulties of the Law as It Is, and the Difficulties of Codification, Considered and Contrasted*, in the room of the Law School, in the University, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock.

FROM ALBANY.

Interesting Proceedings of the Legislature.

PASSAGE OF THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL.

AMOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

Proposition for the Construction of a New Capitol.

The Payment of Interest on State Bonds.

Adjournment of Both Houses Sine Die.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 23.

THE COUNTY TAX BILL.

The following are the items in the New-York County Tax Bill as it passed both Houses to-day:

For advertising in the three daily papers, $10,000; cost of riot claims, $5,000; county contingencies, (including salary of translator of Court of Records, $2,500,) $35,200; election expenses, $81,000; for special election on soldiers' voting bill, $15,000; removal of incumbrances in harbor, $2,000; lighting and cleaning and supplies for county offices, &c., $35,000; officers and witnesses, $50,000; printing, stationery, $40,000; repairs of county buildings, $10,000; salaries, legislative department, $9,000; salaries, executive department, $86,450; salaries, judiciary, $315,644; support of prisoners in the county jail, $6,500; support of detained witnesses, $2,500; for increased salaries of officers, men, &c., &c., of the Metropolitan Police Department, $310,000; interest on county substitute bonds, $56,046 16; interest on riot damages indemnity bonds, $60,000; interest on soldiers' substitute bounty fund bonds, $55,000.

The County Tax Bill—The State Militia Appropriation—The Governor and Interest on State Bonds—The New Capitol—Senatorial Compliments—The Contested Senatorship.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 23, 1864.

The Assembly completed the consideration of the New-York City Tax Levy yesterday afternoon, and ordered the bill to a third reading. But few amendments were made beside those I have already noticed. An item was added appropriating eight hundred dollars to pay a stenographer for reporting certain cases tried before the Commissioners of the Fire Department. Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated as a donation to the society for the benefit of the destitute Roman Catholic children. Salary of the members of the Common Council was stricken out after debate. An item of fifty thousand dollars for improvement of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was amended so as to include other streets, and the appropriation increased to seventy-five thousand dollars. In this form the bill passed the House.

The Senate in taking action upon the Militia or National Guard Law, which passed the Assembly, substituted another for it, and returned it to the House in that shape. The substituted bill is very nearly the existing law, but the appropriation is the sum fixed by the Assembly, viz.: $350,000.

It was rather a difficult thing for the Assembly to consent to an amendment or substitution, which would undo all that had been accomplished in the course of the Winter by debate upon this subject. It was urged by some members that the House should not stultify itself. Others thought there was a distinction if not a difference between the existing law and the bill passed by the Senate, and that, under all the circumstances, as it was so near the close of the session, (a curious yet a very powerful argument in such cases,) it was best on the whole to concur. Something like this view was expressed by Gen. CROOKE, who has devoted a good deal of time to drawing up and perfecting the bill passed by the Assembly. When their leading man in the matter of the militia yielded what could the other members do? What they did do was to agree with the Senate on the plea of necessity. Perhaps the Senate were right in their view, that the present is not the time to make a radical change in the militia organization of the State. Indeed I am not sure but it was a conviction that this was the case that induced the House to yield so readily to the views of the Senate. However this might have been, I know that some members felt that it was somewhat humiliating to take the step that was taken, after the assaults that have been made upon the National Guard Law on the floor of the Assembly this Winter. The result of the contest on this question, according to the statement of Gen. CROOKE, has been to retain substantially the existing law, and to increase the appropriation, that was so loudly objected to, from two hundred thousand dollars to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A communication was sent in to the Assembly last evening by the Governor, in relation to the concurrent resolution recently adopted by the two Houses, to the effect that foreign holders of State bonds of this State shall be paid interest, not in a currency which shall be made equivalent to gold, but in the currency in circulation here, whatever it may be. The Governor's communication was very much of the nature of a rebuke, and so felt by many members. It is encouraging to know that the comments of the press and time for consideration, has changed the views of some of the members of the Legislature upon this subject. The universal argument "that the close of the session is just at hand," may prevent any review of the action already taken upon this subject; but if it were to be again considered, I am certain that the action taken would be modified, if not reversed.

The bill appropriating a hundred thousand dollars to begin the construction of a new Capitol, and authorizing Albany to purchase additional grounds, adjoining the present Capitol grounds, with the assurance that the new Capitol will be located here, came up for consideration in the Senate last evening. The contest upon the bill was very sharp indeed. Senator FOLGER, of the Twenty-sixth District, was the chief opponent of the bill, and Senator SHAFER, of Albany, one of its principal supporters. Senator BELL also sustained the bill, as a favorite measure of his own. After several speeches had been made, Senator T. C. FIELDS, of New-York, made one of his happiest and most characteristic speeches. It was brimfull of good nature and juiciness. He made one hit which, I perceive, is likely to be remembered, and must hereafter, in the minds of all present, be associated with the character and reputation of a distinguished Senator.

Those who have taken an interest in senatorial pyrotechnics during the past Winter know that during the Metropolitan Police Commissioner's contest, Senator SHAFER became distinguished as master of the Senate in severity of manner and an accusing style of oratory. His method is peculiar. As Senator FOLGER remarked when repelling one of his sudden and sharp attacks, he mingles drops of honey with his aquafortis. He tells the Senate how he "loves and honors the distinguished Senator," and then makes a keen thrust at him, and hardly a Senator can be named around the circle but has in the course of the Winter winced beneath the sharp and often unprovoked rebuke of Senator SHAFER. When he remarks that he loves a Senator, that Senator is understood to be selected for a flagellation. Senator FIELDS last evening, in his review, closed by an allusion to Senator SHAFER. He remarked that, notwithstanding his superior ability, his oratory had one peculiarity that was noteworthy. He was in the habit of going about the Senatorial circle with a red-hot poker and a jug of molasses, and raising a blister with the poker, he then applied the molasses to take out the burn, but the smart of the burn could not be done away by the sweet of the molasses. This comparison was so homely, and yet so true, that it was at once recognized as a master-stroke. In the discussion which followed, it was evident that the keen weapon of Senator SHAFER was dulled. An allusion to molasses took away all the force of his rebukes, and this morning Senator FIELDS' comparison is going the rounds as the latest and best thing of the session.

The committee on the contested seat in the Senate reported this morning. Senator BAILY (Chairman) reported that he had fully examined the evidence, and found that Judge LOW was entitled to the seat by a majority of ten votes. Senator FOLGER reported that he had not had time to examine in detail all of the evidence, but he had examined it so far as to coincide in the report of the Chairman of the committee. Senator SHAFER stated that he had not been able to examine the evidence, but from a hasty reading of some of the evidence, he was satisfied that Senator NIVEN was entitled to the seat by a majority of twenty-five votes.

Senator BELL offered a resolution that HENRY R. LOW be declared entitled to the seat. Other Senators thought it advisable to delay a consideration of the report until next session. The whole subject was finally laid upon the table, which is in effect putting it over until next session for decision.

The Governor's communication rebuking the Legislature for passing a resolution providing to pay foreign holders of State bonds in depreciated currency and not in gold, came into the Senate this morning. After a portion of it had been read, Senator COOKE moved to lay it upon the table, and the motion prevailed.

The bill authorizing the construction of a new Capitol was amended this morning in the Senate so as to reduce the appropriation to $10,000, and the bill was passed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 23.

Mr. BAILY made a majority report on the Low vs. NIVEN contested seat case, awarding the seat to Mr. LOW by ten majority.

Mr. SHAFER made a minority report in favor of Mr. NIVEN, awarding him the seat by twenty-five majority.

Both the reports were laid on the table.

Gov. SEYMOUR sent in a message in favor of paying the interest to all State creditors in coin.

Mr. COOK moved to lay the message on the table, which was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Angle, Bell, T. Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Havens, Hoyt, Hobbs, Julian, Strong, White—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Allaben, Andrews, Beach, Christie, Cozans, Fields, Humphrey, Munger, Murphy, Niven, Shafer, Smith, Woodruff—13.

BILLS PASSED.

The New-York County Tax Levy, appropriating $30,000 for monuments to the New-York soldiers slain on the fields of Gettysburgh and Antietam.

Authorizing the erection of a public market in the Eighteenth Ward.

Amending the law enabling convicts to work commutation of sentence.

The State Tax Bill of five and one-half mills.

The New Capitol Bill. It appropriates $10,000 for plans and specifications.

Relative to the American Institute.

Relative to the Common Schools in the City of New-York.

Relief of the Peoples' Gas Light Company.

Conferring additional power on Marshals in New-York.

To amend the Brooklyn Charter.

A resolution of thanks to Lieut.-Gov. JONES for the ability, dignity and unswerving impartiality with which he has presided over the Senate, passed unanimously.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill for the improvement of Avenue B, was read and passed.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee in the contested seat of NIVEN and LOW to sit during recess.

The Assembly bill taxing the income of citizens holding United States securities was announced.

Mr. SCHAFFER moved to refer the bill to the first Committee of the Whole.

Motion lost.

The bill was then referred to the Bank Committee.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS, the Committee on Charitable Societies were empowered to visit, during the recess, the various charitable institutions in New-York, receiving aid from the State, and to report as to their condition at the next session.

The New-York Tax Levy was then reported and passed.

Complimentary resolutions to the President of the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor JONES, having been adopted, and 9 P. M. fixed as the hour for the adjournment, the President, after alluding in kindly and feeling terms to the uniform kindness and courtesy which he had received at the hands of Senators, said:

"It is not in my nature to be insensible to these things; but the heart's poverty can afford nothing in return but its gratitude, and the trembling lips can but feebly express the utterance of sincere and appropriate thankfulness. You will return here at the beginning of another session, to resume and conclude labors but half finished. But before you meet here again the destinies of our brave country may have been irrevocably determined, for weal or for woe. In the meantime, the great questions involving the present and future interest of more than twenty millions of our people, and the very existence of the republic must be met and decided. The serpent of rebellion still lives and threatens and strikes his poisonous fangs to irritate and fester in the body—but, thank God, it has not yet penetrated the vitals of the republic. Do I not utter the sentiment of every Senator who hears me when I say that this accursed monster must and shall be subdued? Peace, I admit, a permanent and honorable peace, is, and should be, the great object of all our efforts. I may be wrong—but with an insolent foe who scouts the idea of any peace not based upon the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and of necessity involving a dissolution of the Union, there can be no peace. I can see no way of obtaining peace except through the effective instrumentality of successful war. Is not war, then, with its horrors, its terrible expenditures of treasure and blood, its certain entailment upon the people of almost overwhelming debt and taxation, is it not to be preferred to an ignominous peace—to the disruption of the Union? The downfall of the Union would be the blotting out of all the sacred traditions of the past and blasting forever all the bright hopes and aspirations for a still prouder, more prosperous and glorious future. But whilst the war for these ends must be vigorously prosecuted, it should not be needlessly prolonged. It is waged only to save the Union and the Constitution. When that object is accomplished it must be stopped. The attainment of no other object, the settlement of no other question, however desirable, must be permitted to protract this terrible and exhausting war a single moment beyond that which secures an honorable peace, witnesses the returning allegiance of a deceived and repentant people, and preserves the integrity of the Union."

After invoking the protection of a merciful Providence upon the Senators and their families, Lieut.-Gov. JONES declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 23.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the District Courts in the City of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Atlantic Savings Bank.

To amend the act relative to the incorporation of Insurance Companies.

The Senate amendments to the New-York County Tax-levy were concurred in.

Relative to the Manhattan square.

To alter the map of New-York City.

To tax the income from the United States stock.

The House passed a vote of thanks to the Speaker, by a vote of 69 to 11.

F. P. STEVENS reported a bill for a new Capitol.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to provide for the erection of a new capitol was lost by 56 to 27.

The bill amending the charter of the National Life and Limb Insurance Company was passed.

A message was received from the Senate, that they had adopted a resolution to adjourn at 9 P. M., which was agreed to.

Mr. W. DEWEY made a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, on resolutions offered by Mr. BRYANT and the Speaker, relative to amending the Constitution for the abolition of Slavery, concluding with resolutions endorsing the President's Emancipation Proclamation as just, constitutional and statesmanlike, and instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge an amendment of the Constitution for the final abolition of African Slavery. Adopted.

The Speaker here stated that the hour for adjournment had arrived, and the Assembly for 1864 was about to separate. They had been called together from different parts of the State, representing different interests and different political views, but during the session less than the usual amount of partizan feeling had been exhibited. Matters of variance had come before them, upon which he had been called to decide—but in the hearing of Him who ruled above, he would declare that he had never ruled otherwise than he believed parliamentary usage required. He trusted that the laws passed would prove an honor to the Statute Book, and concluded by expressing the fervent hope that before another Legislature should meet the Stars and Stripes would wave over a restored Union never to be broken.

Adjourned *sine die*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23.

ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES.

The Provost-Marshal at Leonardstown, Md., has forwarded to this city a number of refugees from the South, who had reported to him after crossing the Potomac. The party was composed of sixteen women, seven men and nine children, the majority of whom were British subjects and had passes bearing the signature of the rebel Gen. WINDER. The men and women were quite comfortably dressed, but the children were shoeless and presented a sad appearance. The men admitted that they had worked for the Confederate Government two years, but denied having been in the rebel army, and gave as a reason for coming North that they were unable to support their families as they desired, owing to the exorbitant prices at the South. Many of these refugees had British protection papers, and were willing to take the oath of fidelity, and intimated that, if that privilege was refused them, they would return to Europe. Owing to the fact that they had taken an oath not to reveal anything that would be injurious to the rebel cause, they kept silent as to the state of affairs in the South.

Lieut.-Commander F. SCOTT FILLEBROWN has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad steamer *Passaic*.

OBITUARY.

Gen. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the United States Army, died yesterday evening, in about an hour after the Senate confirmed his nomination as Major-General by brevet—a title conferred in compliment, merely, for his long and useful services.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23.

INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to create an additional supervising inspector of steamboats, his duties to be confined to New-Orleans; also, to boards of local inspectors at Portland, Oregon and at Memphis, Tennessee. The Board of Inspection at Wheeling is discontinued for the reason that there are two other boards of inspectors for the Ohio River.

The bill was passed.

ENLARGING THE POWERS OF THE U. S. COMMISSIONERS.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the fourth section of the act of March 2, 1793, as to empower United States Commissioners to take bail in criminal cases, and to provide them with a seal, &c.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BLAIR.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) from the Select Committee to examine into Representative McCLURG's charge that his colleague, Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, had violated the law in the matter of an alleged liquor speculation, and also to investigate the genuineness or falseness of an alleged order for liquors, made a report thereon to the effect that the original order signed by Maj.-Gen. BLAIR and eight other officers was for liquors, cigars, &c., to the amount of $150 or $175, but that the order was altered by MICHAEL POWERS to call for $8,600 worth of the same for the latter's (POWERS') speculating purposes. The committee are satisfied that no violation of law was committed by Mr. BLAIR.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Union,) spoke of his intention soon to take leave of the House. He said that the charges against him were made while he was in military command, and circulated against him because he (BLAIR) opposed the "trade regulations" of Secretary CHASE, and because he (BLAIR) differed from the plan of Mr. CHASE to let the Southern States go. His colleague (McCLURG) had brought the charges here with a coarseness and brutality that characterize low and vulgar minds.

The Speaker called Mr. BLAIR to order, reminding him that personalities must not be indulged in.

Mr. BLAIR begged the pardon of the Speaker. His colleague (McCLURG) had gone to the trouble of having what he called "the forged orders" photographed. He (BLAIR) intended to follow out the hint, and have those "orders" ornamented with the portrait of his colleague (McCLURG) after the manner of the "Rogue's Gallery." The dogs and hounds had been set on him by their master. He (BLAIR) had driven these dogs and hounds back into their kennel, and he intended to hold their masters responsible.

Mr. BLAIR read from letters to show the destructive effects of Secretary CHASE's "Trade Regulations," and stating that large quantities of goods pass through our lines to the enemy.

The letters also say that Secretary CHASE is using his power for electioneering purposes, and, Mr. BLAIR added, "to oppose President LINCOLN, who gave Secretary CHASE his place."

Mr. McCLURG, of Missouri, (Union,) said if it be the pleasure of the House, he would postpone his remarks until the tax bill shall be disposed of. He believed the member's (BLAIR's) character, if he has any, would not suffer by the delay, and he was sure his own would not. He gave way to Mr. MORRILL, who moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the tax bill, which prevailed.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Internal Tax Bill.

An amendment making the tax on railroad iron $4 instead of $3 per ton was rejected.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) the tax on railroad iron rerolled was made $2 per ton.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered the following amendment, which was agreed to:

Provided, That the term "rerolled" shall apply on rails which the manufacturer receives pay for remanufacturing, and not for new iron.

On various manufactures of iron, on which a duty of 50 cents per ton was reported, an amendment was agreed to, taxing them $1 per ton.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) moved to amend by making the tax on wine three instead of five cents per gallon. He said the tax was excessive, as the value of much of the new wine was only from twelve to fifteen cents a gallon.

Mr. MORRILL said that he was in favor of encouraging the production of native wines, but he thought, as spirituous liquors had been heavily taxed, and in view of the fact that the tariff on foreign wines was to be largely increased, the article could well bear even greater taxation.

The amendment was rejected.

Calfskins were added to the articles subject to taxation, a duty of five per cent. being put on them.

A spirited debate ensued on the use and abuse of wines and liquors, in which the scriptures were quoted and misquoted on both sides, and finally, to end the debate,

Mr. MORRILL moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to.

On going into Committee again, by order of the House, the debate on wines was terminated.

The tax on wines was not changed.

An amendment was agreed to exempting wine made from currants, rhubarb or berries.

On all other manufactured wines the tax was fixed at 50 instead of 25 cents per gallon.

The tax on furs was raised ten per cent.

On custom-made articles of wearing apparel the tax was increased to five per cent.

On diamonds, emeralds, precious stones, and imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, a tax of ten per cent. instead of five, was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL moved to increase the duty on cavendish, plug, twist and manufactured tobacco, not otherwise provided for, to thirty cents per pound, which was agreed to.

On cigars, valued at over $10 and under $20 per thousand, the tax was increased to $8 per thousand; valued at over $20 and under $40 per thousand, the tax was increased to $15 per thousand.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) proposed a new paragraph, providing a tax of one per cent. ad valorem on leaf tobacco, wheat, hay and other agricultural products, when sold in quantities of the value of $100 and over. He said this bill imposed no tax upon agricultural products. Under the bill as it now stood New-York would have to pay two-thirds of the revenue to be raised under it. He (WOOD) would be derelict in his duty to his constituency, if he did not call attention to this fact.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that the gentleman from New-York (WOOD) was very much mistaken if he supposed that there was no tax upon farmers. Hay was taxed upon the income which they derived from their farms, and there was also a heavy tax upon the real estate of the country.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) argued against the amendment, and said that the agricultural interests were heavily taxed. He also opposed the amendment, because it would go to raise the price of the necessaries of life.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a new section to come after the section providing a tax of one per cent. on all sales of real estate.

After considerable argument the amendment was rejected.

In the ninety-fifth section lumber felloes and match wood were included in the list of articles exempted from duty.

The committee here rose, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Obituary.

COL. LEWIS BENEDICT, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The advices from New-Orleans give a partial list of the killed and wounded in the battles in Western Louisiana. Among the best known names is that of Col. LEWIS BENEDICT, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York Volunteers.

Col. BENEDICT, who was a son of the late LEWIS BENEDICT, of Albany, was born in 1817. He graduated at Williams' College, and practised law in Albany. In 1861 he was a member of the Legislature, and in the Summer of that year entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Fire Zouaves. At the battle of Williamsburgh he was distinguished for bravery, and was taken prisoner. He entered that battle almost helpless from a sprained ankle, and leaning on the arm of an orderly. A confinement of three months followed in the prison-house of Richmond and Salisbury, when he was finally exchanged, and was one of the officers that received an ovation in New-York with Col. CORCORAN.

In the Fall of 1862, Col. BENEDICT was appointed to the command of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York Volunteers, who went out with the Banks Expedition. In the battles of the Department of the Gulf Col. BENEDICT has been conspicuous, and he has always borne the reputation of a brave soldier and an accomplished officer. On the 14th of June last he commanded a brigade which made an attack on Port Hudson. At the storming of Port Hudson, he and Col. BERGE were designated as leaders of the forlorn hope. For some time past he has commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, consisting of the Duryea Zouaves, Lieut.-Col. CARR; the Buffalo Regiment, Col. LOVE; and the Thirtieth Maine, Col. FESSENDEN. In every capacity Col. BENEDICT has nobly acquitted himself, fully securing the tardy recognition of merit that in many other instances was all too swift to fall upon the undeserving. The country which mourns the loss of so many precious lives has need of such soldiers as Col. BENEDICT.

WHALES CAPTURED.—Last Friday, two whales, measuring forty feet in length, were caught off Sandy Hook. Yesterday they were towed to Fulton Market by the fishing-smack *Riley*, where they attracted considerable attention.

April 20, 1864.

BY PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY

Three years ago to-day
  We raised our hands to Heaven,
And on the rolls of muster
  Our names were thirty-seven;
There were just a thousand bayonets,
  And the swords were thirty-seven,
As we took the oath of service
  With our right hands raised to Heaven.

Oh 'twas a gallant day,
  In memory still adored,
That day of our sun-bright nuptials
  With the musket and the sword!
Shrill rang the fifes, the bugles blared,
  And beneath a cloudless Heaven
Twinkled a thousand bayonets,
  And the swords were thirty-seven.

Of the thousand stalwart bayonets
  Two hundred march to-day;
Hundreds lie in Virginia swamps,
  And hundreds in Maryland clay;
And other hundreds, less happy, drag
  Their shattered limbs around,
And envy the deep, long, blessed sleep
  Of the battle-field's holy ground.

For the swords—one night, a week ago,
  The remnant, just eleven,
Gathered around a banqueting board
  With seats for thirty seven.
There were two limped in on crutches,
  And two had each but a hand
To pour the wine and raise the cup
  As we toasted "Our flag and land."

And the room seemed filled with whispers
  As we looked at the vacant seats,
And, with choking throats, we pushed aside
  The rich but untasted meats;
Then in silence we brimmed our glasses,
  As we rose up—just eleven,
And bowed as we drank to the loved and the dead
  Who had made us THIRTY-SEVEN!

—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Band of Rebels Driven Out of Pound Gap—Eastern Kentucky Reported Free from Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, April 22.

Eighty mounted rebels came into Kentucky on Tuesday, through Pound Gap, and were immediately driven out by a detachment of the Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

Gen. HOBSON reports Eastern Kentucky now free from rebels.

Col. WEATHERSFORD, of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, has sent one company from Burksville in pursuit of a guerrilla band of about one hundred and twenty men. The guerrillas were driven into Macon County, Tenn., killing eight, capturing ten prisoners, and fifty horses.

Major-Gen. GORDON GRANGER arrived to-night en route for New-York.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 23.

Four hundred thousand dollars of the City of Boston five per cent. coupon stock, payable in 1887, principal and interest in gold, sold at auction to-day at from $123 to $125.

The steamer *Gen. Lyons* leaves for Washington to-night, with one company of heavy artillery, and 400 recruits.

The steamer *Western Metropolis* also leaves this evening with four companies of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, for Hilton Head.

The Fifty-Eighth and Fifty-Ninth Massachusetts Regiments, newly enlisted, are under orders to leave for the seat of war early next week.

Decision Against Legal Tender Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 23.

In the Court of Common Pleas, to-day, a decision was given that the owner of a ground rent is not bound to extinguish the same upon the offer in payment of the principal of legal tender notes, even though the ground rent deed covenants for the extinguishment of the same upon payment of lawful money of the United States.

Lake Michigan Opened.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, April 23.

Three propellers arrived to-day, having passed the Straits of Mackinaw all right, navigation being fairly opened.

SARNIA, Saturday, April 23.

The Northern Transport Company's propeller *Maine* passed down to-day, being the first this season. She reports the Straits clear of ice.

Arkansas News.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 23.

Little Rock, (Ark.) dates of the 13th instant say that the Arkansas Legislature met on the 11th instant. The Senate organized. Forty-three Representatives had arrived.

The number of votes cast for a Free State Constitution was 6,777, a greater number than required by President LINCOLN's Proclamation.

Crawford County, Ohio, not Under Martial Law.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 23.

A dispatch from Columbus contradicts the report about Crawford County, Ohio, having been placed under martial law.

The military authorities have no knowledge of such a step being taken or contemplated.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call your attention to the report contained in your issue of Sunday last, wherein my name was coupled with that of a blundering druggist, in the case of Mrs. FLANIGAN's death.

Permit me to say the jury, to a man, could discover no evidence whatever on which to ground a particle of censure against me. In consequence of erroneous reports, founded undoubtedly upon the unintended, but possibly implied, censure of the clause in their verdict, wherein they recommended physicians to write their prescriptions plain, clear and in full, they deemed it but a simple act of justice to me, to address themselves collectively to the effect that this suggestion was thrown out simply as a precautionary measure, and not basing it upon any evidence that mine was not thus written; on the contrary, it appeared to them that it was perfectly legible and correct. Under such circumstances, the absurdity of being held to bail will at once appear. I have only to say that I have never been placed in that stigmatizing plight, and never expect to be.

W. H. STUDLEY, A. M., M. D.

Destructive Fire at Gonaives, Hayti.

On the 7th of April a fire took place at Gonaives, destroying property estimated to be worth $3,000,000 Spanish. The fire originated from a spark of a segar falling into a pile of loose cotton just going to press.

The store of Mr. ENTWIPLE was burned, also a portion of Mr. J. B. DUPEY's, otherwise the fire was confined to the stores and houses of the native merchants.

One hundred and forty-four buildings were destroyed.

All the merchants lose the most of their outstanding debts in the town, with few exceptions.

The foreign merchants are nearly ruined by the disaster.

NEW REGULATIONS IN REFERENCE TO PAY AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—Formerly every police captain in the Metropolitan District was required to compile monthly pay-rolls, and these having been presented and audited at headquarters, he gave bonds and receipted for the sum total, and therefrom paid all his subordinates. But since the accession of Treasurer McMURRAY, it has been ordered that for each and every salary of an officer of the force a separate check shall be drawn in his own name. The drawing of these checks add considerably to the clerical labor required at headquarters, and renders the Treasurer's task more tedious. An officer of the force now goes personally to bank and draws his money, and if he has subscribed toward the support of families of policemen who have volunteered in the army, he voluntarily goes to the treasurer of the fund and hands in the amount of his subscription, instead of submitting to a deduction from his salary on monthly pay day, as formerly. It is understood that this rule was adopted at the instance of Mr. McMURRAY.

ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Further Accounts of the Battle at Pleasant Hill, La.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 23.

The New-Orleans correspondence of the *Journal*, of the 15th inst. says:

The loss of the Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps in the battle of the 8th instant, was 1,125 killed, wounded and missing.

The loss of the Third Division was 350.

We lost ten pieces of artillery.

No one attaches the least blame to either Gen. RANSOM or Gen. FRANKLIN.

The movement which resulted in this disaster was contrary to the advice of both these officers.

They did all that officers obeying the orders of superiors, under the circumstances, could do.

In the fight of the 9th inst., our forces drove the rebels ten miles, when they were ordered to retire. Our loss on the 9th inst. is reported at a thousand killed, wounded and missing.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Survey at a Glance.
THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of

GENIN, No. 513 BROADWAY.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the concert season he has introduced upward of *one hundred new styles*. It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years' experience as a hatter, he has not only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat

FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,

as his store now contains. It would seem as if

TASTE AND FANCY

could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses' department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and business hats there are over

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES

which are all special to the season.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

What is of more Value than Gold?
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
The only POSITIVE remedy for CATARRH!
In Family Boxes, 25 cents, by all Druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs's Truss invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof cleanly, durable; also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—COLES.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, SIDNEY S. HARRIS and MIRIAM D., daughter of the late Butler Coles, of Dosoris, L. I.

DIED.

BLOOMFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 21, WILLIAM LEACH BLOOMFIELD, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 219 Atlantic-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

DEVOE.—At Claremont, near High Bridge, on Friday, April 22, SARAH DEVOE, widow of the late John Devoe, aged 83 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, the 25th, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

FIELD.—On Friday, April 22, HARRIET DAVIDSON, wife of David Dudley Field.

The funeral services will take place at Calvary Church, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The interment will take place at Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

GRIFFIN.—At his residence in New-Rochelle, on Friday evening, April 22, EDMUND D. GRIFFIN, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Matthew's Church, New-Rochelle, on Monday morning, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot, to meet the train that will leave 27th-st., New-York, at 9½ A. M.

LEONARD.—Suddenly, at Springfield, Mass., SARAH A., daughter of Capt. Luther Leonard, U. S. A., of Newton Corners, Mass.

MUMFORD.—On Saturday morning, April 23, BENJAMIN A. MUMFORD, of this City, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday next, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Catskill, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Newport and Providence, (R. I.,) papers please copy.

BRYANT.—At Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 22, of dropsy of the heart, JONATHAN POMEROY, son of Dr. J. P. and Sarah G. Bryant, in his fifth year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Clinton-av., near Park-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

REQUA.—On Friday, April 22, Capt. JACOB REQUA, aged 70 years.

The funeral services will take place on Monday next, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, Tarrytown. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The trains per Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. Depot at 8:10 and 11 A. M.

SCOTT.—At her residence in St. Louis, Mo., on Friday, April 22, FANNY LOUISE, wife of James Scott, and daughter of the late John Valentine, Esq.

Due notice of the funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 291.—April 23, 1864.
65, 12, 40, 17, 22, 48, 13, 60, 8, 69, 63, 31, 45.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 292.—April 23, 1864.
31, 50, 58, 19, 57, 42, 59, 73, 15, 28, 49, 6, 78.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 195—April 23, 1864.
49, 43, 36, 39, 42, 48, 11, 13, 73, 57, 46, 5, 22.
CLASS 196—April 23, 1864.
35, 57, 58, 4, 62, 22, 72, 74, 78, 56, 19, 45, 37.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship.

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Nos. 126 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.

N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (gridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK *Daily Times*, (from the initial number 1850 to 1863 inclusive,) neatly bound in 26 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Times Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 9TH-AV., corner of 31st-st.—Rev. SAMUEL H. [illegible], D.D., will preach on SABBATH, 24th inst., Morning and Evening at usual hours. Subject, by request, A. M.: *The Millennium*, from the texts Dan. vii. 27; Rev. xx. 1-6. Special reference, in the Evening, to *Christian Union*, from the texts [illegible] Thomas Street, [illegible] of York, Penn. [illegible] next Lord's Day, May 1.

PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH, Madison-st., corner Catharine-st.—Rev. E. D. [illegible], of Avon, Conn., will preach SABBATH MORNING, 24th inst., and in the EVENING will relate some highly interesting facts connected with the *Recent Exhibitions of the Mighty Power of God in the Conversion of many of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac*. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; seats free.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry." The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*The Mode of Worship of the Early Christians*. Believers in the Lord Jesus are affectionately invited. The Gospel will be preached to the unconverted.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Elm-place Congregational Church, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a farewell discourse will be delivered preparatory to removing into the new Church Edifice, in Elm-place, on the following Sabbath.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the AFTERNOON.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., BY SPECIAL REquest, will repeat his sermon on the *Creed*, at St. Paul's Chapel, on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 24th inst. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. A collection will be made in aid of the free distribution of prayer-books.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, April 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning discourse—*Does Every Man Get what he Works For?* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse*.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.—The pulpit of this church will be supplied on SUNDAY, 24th April, by the delegates to the General Conference; at 10½ A. M., Rev. D. W. CLARK, D. D.; 7½ P. M., Rev. WM. L. THORNTON, A. M., delegate from the British Conference.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Design and Destiny of the Bible*. All are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. Mr. WOLF. The public invited. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., delegate from the California Conference to the General Conference. Preaching also in the AFTERNOON, at 3, and in the EVENING at 7¼ o'clock. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS TRUTH SEEKERS CONVERSATIONAL AND TEST CIRCLES, 11 A. M.—Wonderful sympathetic diagnoses of disease, &c. at 3. At 7½ P. M. Randolph's great speech, SUNDAY, at Union Hall corner Broadway and 23d-st. The serious and sceptic invited.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—In the Broome-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, 24th inst., the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, will give an account of his recent visit to the armies in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. A collection will be taken in aid of the Christian Commission.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th av. and 33d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services EVERY SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Predicted Speedy Advent of a new Politico-moral Confederacy of Nations, etc.* Services 7½ o'clock.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JOEL CROFT, the newly appointed pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, April 24 inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will give a second lecture on *The Working Women*, and the necessity of opening new spheres of labor for them. Rev. E. G. BROOKS preaches in the morning.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly Meeting will be held at the rooms, (Bible House,) 3d-av. and 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.
R. R. McBURNEY, Rec. Sec'y.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS, HISTORICAL Society's Building, 2d-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING on *The Great Fear*. In the EVENING on *The Mystery of the Soul. What is the Soul? Its Shape? Is it Immortal?* Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services in the Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The Rev. A. ROGERS, Assistant Minister of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., near 6th-av. Services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, the newly-appointed Pastor, will preach both morning and evening.

REV. WILLIAM L. ROBERTS, D. D., WILL preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. A. STEVENSON'S,) 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

THE PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NATURAL SCIENCE AND REVELATIONS.—Prof. MATTISON will deliver the first of a series of Sabbath evening lectures, upon *The Harmony Between the Bible and the Natural Sciences*, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of poor children in visiting this school are never disappointed.

CONFIRMATION.—CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Bishop POTTER will confirm in this Church next SUNDAY EVENING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs., preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. WM. H. BOOLE; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Seats free; all are invited.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park,) preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. ALFRED HARRIS, of Hoboken. Morning at 10½; evening, 7½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; at 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-Street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

THE REV. ROBINSON SCOTT, OF DUBLIN, IRELAND—Will preach in the 17th-st. Methodist E. Church, near 2d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN Alliance, will repeat, by request, his *Anti-Tobacco Sermon* to young men, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute, room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING next, April 26, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Future Life for the Righteous Only*. All are invited.

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

GOOD NEWS!—CHRIST IS COMING!—HIS Messenger, S. S. SNOW, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and friends of Christ cordially invited.

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., WILL preach at the Rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, TO-DAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., between Grand and Broome.—Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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1,000 standard books, half calf, half price.
10,000 works on chemistry, geology, mining, steam, &c.
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C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st., N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT FORT LEE, WITH RIVER FRONT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the large frame dwelling-house and about 11 to 12 acres of land, with about 600 feet water front, which must ere long possess great value for its water privilege; house in good order. On the premises are a large barn, coach-house, stable, greenhouse, ice-house, &c., in excellent order. The garden is well laid out and early crops sown.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., and of Wight & Prentice, No. 19 Wall-st.

WILLIAM KELLY, JOHN C. HEWITT, Executors of Isaac Newton, deceased.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 22, 1864.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s,5-20s. R.	105½	220	Pacific Mail	224
10,000	do..............	105¾	400	Qtz. Hill M. Co....	13
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C	111½	600	do............	13¼
22,000	do	111⅝	100	Hud. R. R.....b10	135
4,000	do............	111¾	350	do............	135
4,000	U. S. 6s,1-yr.C..	98¾	300	do............	136
5,000	do........	98⅝	150	do	137
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s '73..	100½	200	Harlem R........	215
500	Ill. War Loan..	101½	200	do............	219
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90...	60	800	do	220
5,000	Mo. State 6s......	70	150	Long I. R.........	98
9,000	M. 6s 1st. to H. & St. J. R.........	91	1000	Reading R.........	139
60,000	Ohio & Miss C..	58	500	do............	139½
120,000	do............	58½	200	do............	139¾
50,000	do	58¾	1800	do............	140
20,000	do............	59	300	Mich. Cen. R......	144
3,000	Erie 1st M. B...	112	200	do...........	141½
20,000	Hud. R. 1st. M.	116	20	Chi., & N. W. Prf.	80
4,000	Ch., B. & Q. 8s 1st M	126	500	do............	82
15,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	91¼	50	do............	82¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	114	50	do..........b10	83
20,000	do	115	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	93
3,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.......	128	400	do............	94
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	110	400	do	94¼
25,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	70	600	do	94½
2,000	Peninsula R. 1st	100	100	do............	94¾
21,500	Amer. Gold.....	175¼	500	do	95
30,000	do	175½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	136
1,218	do.	174¾	300	Ill. C. R. Scp......	132
100	Canton Co.....b15	50	500	do............	131½
200	do............	49	400	do............	131
100	Del. & H. C. Co....	224	50	do...........	130½
50	do	223½	1300	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	118
200	Cen. Coal........	68	200	do............	119
100	do..........b10	70	300	do............	118½
300	Cum. Coal Pr..b10	70	200	do..........b15	120½
700	do............	69	400	do............	119½
200	Bucks Co. Lead C.	1½	800	Gal. & Chi. R.....	130
50	Am. Coal Co......	100	500	do.........b10	132
200	do............	96	100	do............	130¼
100	Quicksilv. Min....	68	200	do............	131
300	do............	68¾	200	do............	131½
200	do............	69	500	Clev. & Tol. R.....	155
300	do............	69¼	200	do............	154
650	do............	69½	200	Chi. & R. I. R.....	118
100	Copake Iron M....	13½	100	do............	118½
200	do............	14	300	do............	119
300	Mariposa M. Co...	39	400	do............	119½
200	do............	39½	400	Ch. B. & Quin.b30	143
50	N. Y. Cen.........	135	150	do............	141
200	do............	135½	200	do............	140
200	do............	135¾	500	Tol. & Wab........	73
200	do............	136	2600	P., F. W. & C.....	119
50	do............	136½	200	do............	119¼
600	Erie R...........	115	300	do............	120
500	do............	115¼	700	do............	119½
350	do............	115½	100	do.........s30	119½
400	do............	115⅝	200	Alt. & T. H........	68
200	do..........b10	116	400	Chi. & N. W. R.....	58
150	do..........b10	116½	500	do............	57½
300	do..........s10	115⅜	200	do............	57¼
100	do..........b15	117	100	do............	57
20	Erie R. Pr........	109	300	Alt. & T. H. Pr.....	98
100	do............	108½	100	do...........c	99
50	do............	108	100	do.........b15	100
100	do............	107¾	300	Mar. & Cin. 2d P...	55
			400	Miss. and Mo. R....	55
			20	Sixth-Av. R........	130

SECOND BOARD.

$41,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C	112	700	Harlem R..........	215
1,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr.c..	98¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	140
13,000	do............	99	100	Ill. C. R. S........	134
20,000	Ohio & Miss C..	59½	500	do............	133½
8,000	Am. Gold........	177½	400	do............	133
100	Canton Co........	51	200	do............	132½
100	do............	52	100	do............	132
250	Cum. Coal Prf.....	71	1000	Clev. & P. R x-d.	117
50	Quicksil. M. Co....	70½	[illegible]	do............	116½
200	do............	70	200	Mil. & P. Du C. R	72
100	N. Y. Cen. R......	137	200	Gal. & Chi. R......	131
500	do............	137½	500	do............	130½
500	do............	137⅜	100	do.........s30	130¾
400	Erie R...........	117	900	Cleve. & Tol. R....	153
1000	do............	116¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	119½
100	do............	116⅞	100	do............	119¼
100	do..........b3	117	200	do............	119
100	Erie R. Pr........	109	250	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	141
1600	Hud. R. R.........	140	100	do............	142
500	do............	141	100	Tol. & Wab. R.....	71
500	do............	141½	200	Tol. & Wab. Pr....	86
300	do............	142	100	Pitts. F. W. & C...	122½
100	Reading R.........	142	800	do............	123
500	do............	141½	50	do............	122
2800	do............	141	200	Alt. & Terre H.....	70
200	Mich. Cen. R......	145	200	Ch. & N. W. R....b10	60
100	do............	144½	500	do............	59
100	M. S. & N. I. R.b10	97	100	do............	58¾
300	do............	96½	200	Chic. & N. W. P....	83
300	do............	96	100	do............	82

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Central.....	137	400	Clev. & Pitts....s3	120
100	Erie R...........	116¾	100	do...........c	120
400	do............	116½	100	Chic. & N. W......	58¼
200	do...........c	116½	50	do............	58
800	do............	116¾	100	do............	58½
500	do............	116⅞	100	do............	59
250	Hudson R.........	137¾	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	121½
200	do..........s3	138	100	do............	122
400	Reading R.......s3	139½	300	do............	123
200	do............	139¼	50	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	75
600	do............	140	300	do...........c	74
200	do..........s3	140	200	do............	74½
500	do..........b3	140½	100	do............	75
100	Mich. Cen. R......	145	100	Tol. & Wab........	73
100	M. S. & N. I. R....	95	200	T. & A. H. R. Pref.	87½
200	do............	95¼	200	do............	89
300	do............	95½	35,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	60
100	do............	95⅝	5,000	do............	60½
600	do..........b3	96	100	Canton Co.......s3	49
600	Ill. Cen. R........	132	100	Cumb. Coal Co....	70¼
100	do............	132¼	100	do............	70½
200	do...........c	132	300	Cen. Coal Co......	70
200	do............	132½	100	Quick. M. Co......	70
200	do............	133	200	do..........s3	70
300	do............	134	200	do...........c	70½
300	Cle. & Tol. R......	154½	100	do...........c	70¾
500	do...........c	154½	100	do............	71
500	do..........b3	155	200	do............	71
600	do..........b5	155	200	Qtz. Hill M. Co....	13
1300	Chic. & R. I. R....	121	200	do............	13½
100	do...........c	120	150	Mariposa M. Co....	38½
150	do............	120	100	do.........s60	38
100	do............	120¾	400	do............	39

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold........	178⅛	400	P., F. W. & Chi....	121½
1200	Erie R...........	116¾	200	do..........b3	123
200	do..........s3	116½	100	do............	123
200	do..........b3	116¾	10,000	O. & M. Cer....	59
600	Reading R.........	140	10,000	do............	59½
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	96	10,000	do............	59⅝
200	do..........s3	96½	20,000	do..........b3	60
100	do............	96½	10,000	do............	60
100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	138	200	M. & Cin. 1st P.b10	82
600	Ill. Cen. R........	132¾	200	Cumb. Coal.......	71
100	do............	132½	100	Central Coal.....s3	70
200	do..........b3	133	100	Quicks. M. C......	71
100	Clev. & Pitts. R...	116½	300	do............	71½
500	do............	116	100	do..........b3	72
200	do..........s3	116	400	Qtz. Hill G. M....	13
100	Gal. & Chic. R.....	130	200	do..........b3	13½
200	Cleve. & Tol. R....	153	500	Can. Cop. Co......	8½
100	do..........b3	153½	500	do............	8⅝
400	Chi. & R. I........	118½	500	do..........b5	8¾
200	Chic. & N. W. R...	58½	300	N. Y. & Pass. Cop..	2¾

SATURDAY, April 23—P. M.

The price of Gold, on actual sales, at the First Board of the Stock Exchange, to-day, was 175¼; at the Second Board 177½ ₩ cent. The shipments to Europe, to-day, $1,875,000, making for the whole week nearly three millions, which, coming out of the disbursements from the unusual store of Gold in the Treasury Office, for the May interest, &c., can be readily spared, and will pay a large amount of mercantile indebtedness abroad.

The old Banks being relieved since yesterday of the checks drawn upon them which passed through the Treasury Office for Gold, Gold Certificates, &c., felt much easier to-day, and certified the checks of the brokers with more confidence. These checks passing through the Clearing House, involve but an inconsiderable demand for greenbacks or any other species of legal tender. A token in the shape of what in ordinary business affairs is called a due-bill, but denominated at the Clearing-house a "Loan Certificate," is passed for resulting differences from the debtor to the creditor bank, and money is thus called easy, and is so, for all the immediate uses of speculation, whether in Gold or Stocks, as the advance in prices to-day abundantly show.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Friday afternoon, same hour. The Government Stocks participated in the rise of the day, and the sales of the 10-40 bonds were $246,500 at the First, and $96,000 at the Second National Banks. The adverse War news to-day had its influence on Gold.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	113¾	114¼	Mich. Central....	142	144
U. S. 5-20's......	111	112	Mich Southern..	91½	96¾
N. Y. Central....	134¾	136½	Mich Guarant'd.	134	140
Erie.............	114⅞	116¾	Illinois Cen.....	129¾	132¾
Erie Preferred...	107½	108	Pittsburgh.......	116	116*
Hudson..........	134½	141¾	Fort Wayne......	117	122¼
Pacific Mail......	223	224	Rock Island......	116¾	118¾
Harlem..........	211	215	Galena..........	126	130
Canton..........	48¼	50	Reading.........	139	140
Treas. Cer. new..	98	99	Quicksilver.....	68¾	71¾
Toledo..........	154¼	153¾	Cum'land Coal..	70	71
Northwest.......	55	58¾	Mariposa.......	38	38½

* Ex-dividend.

There was nothing done in Bank Shares to-day. The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........	111	Al. & T H 2ds Pref'd...	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64......	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds. In.....	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s. '76......	117	Chi. & N.W. Int Bonds.	102½
Erie 1sts, '68..........	112½	Chi. & N. W. firsts....	93
Erie 5ths, '88..........	116	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	86
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts '77.	110	Tol. & Wab. Exten.....	105
Hud. R. 1sts, '69.......	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.......	91¼
Hud. R. 2ds, s.f. '85....	118	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	110
Hud. R. 2ds. '75.......	125	Gal. & Chic. Ex.......	111
N. Ind. and Gosh. L....	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts.	115
M. S. & N. I. S. F......	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	110
Ill. Central '75.........	119	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	79½

A number of serio-comic scenes transpired through the week among the Banks, Bank Officers, Treasury Officers and Brokers on the demands made for Greenbacks for Government account; the relation of which would not be creditable to the Clearing-house Banks, even to the best and strongest of their number. The scramble for Greenbacks, and the bad blood and worse manners displayed by many of the Banks which had to pay them over, far exceeded their savage action against the merchants on the eve of the Specie suspension of October, 1857. In the end the Banks even ceased to be true to each other finding that systematic bullying would not avail, in all cases, against their dealers, or those who presented their checks for legal-tender. Of course the National Banks, the Government Brokers, and the Assistant Treasurer, or his chief at Washington, were frequently anathematized in the broadest language. Some very funny, as well as very ridiculous, *flare-ups* took place, all tending to a virtual confession of bankruptcy in Greenbacks, which no one before suspected. The accounts of Brokers whose checks found their way into the hands of CISCO, or THOMPSON, or JAY COOKE, or CLARK, DODGE & Co., were peremptorily ordered closed. Others were threatened with the same fate, if any more of their checks appeared through these channels. The presentation of checks for Greenbacks was, in some cases, pronounced dishonorabe, because they were not passed through the Clearing-house; in others, the Brokers using them were called to account by their neighbors, upon whom the Banks came down for suffering them to be so used, and, in the end, the Banks took to fooling each other by quietly drawing checks from their exchanges, and sending them in for Greenbacks, the day before, through third hands. This being detected, in most instances led to a general *row*, in the midst of which one indignant Bank President rushed into the Assistant Treasurer, and notified him (with some very naughty imprecations upon the head of his chief,) that if this thing were not stopped, he would break half the Banks in New-York! As, owing to the withdrawal of the Government Broker from the Gold market—he has gone to Philadelphia to return next week—this worthy gentleman was not broken himself, and only lost a few hundred thousand five ₩ cent. Greenbacks, in default of having any others, we presume he has since recovered his equanimity. Mr. CISCO is sometimes a very positive man—as in the Hunter case—but in this remarkable scene he is said to have taken the *blow out* against his chief very philosophically, and without showing the irate party the door.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $5,349,722 33—including for Customs, $299,000; Payments, $7,019,713 74; Balance, $40,993,688 65; Ten-Forties, $22,700.

LAW REPORTS.

Conclusion of the Hunter Case—Complete Exoneration of Mr. Hunter from all Suspicion of Guilt—He is Declared to be Perfectly Innocent.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

The examination in the case of JOHN W. HUNTER, was continued yesterday morning.

William N. Parks sworn—Am a stock broker; have been a broker for thirty years; branches of my business have led me to examine signatures closely; have been paying teller of a bank; have seen Mr. Hunter several times; am acquainted with his handwriting; have seen the two checks in question; examined them with care; in my opinion no part of the checks was written by Mr. Hunter; they are forged; I can give my reasons; I picked them out readily from a mass of checks.

Cross-examined—I have become acquainted with Mr. Hunter's signature only since these transactions.

Re-direct—As a general thing, there is a stiffness about these signatures; Mr. Hunter writes a free hand; the "D" in "Dec." is a very poor imitation; it is very clumsily done; I will venture to say that no bank teller, having good checks of Hunter's before him, who would pay these checks, could keep his place; the evidence of mending is apparent; the whole signature looks as though it had been traced; there is no freedom about it.

Cross-examined—Q.—If a person is going to repudiate his signature, does he not alter it? A.—I have never had any experience in a person repudiating his signature.

H. Hoyer, sworn:—Am a phototyper; a phototype is made by the action of light and a galvanic battery upon copper plate; I made these photographs; they were made from two genuine checks and the two forged checks; have been familiar with the handwriting; have seen Mr. Hunter write; in my opinion these two checks are not in Mr. Hunter's handwriting; it is not the same power of the pen and not the same movement of the hand; in the genuine the power of the pen is in the beginning of the letters; in the forgeries it is at the end; it is more apparent in the photograph; they show marks of having been mended all over; many of the letters have been made with two strokes of the pen.

E. D. Smith, District-Attorney, sworn—It is my duty to make investigations and to try and ascertain the truth; I have no personal knowledge of this case; I am not an expert in handwriting; I commenced this examination on the statements of others; I supposed Mr. Hunter guilty; this confidence was inspired in me by the confidence of the man who stated the case to me; on or about the 12th of March I received a letter from Mr. Cisco; I went to see him in his room; these two disputed checks, with a large number of others, were spread out upon the table; Mr. Cisco expressed to me his undoubted confidence that the disputed checks were signed by Mr. Hunter; I think he was honest in his belief; Mr. Andrews and I went down again the next day; I saw the checks again; I expressed to Mr. Cisco my confidence in Hunter's guilt; Mr. Cisco stated that eminent counsel with whom he had conversed had heard the statement, and was very much surprised with the matter; this gentleman had suggested extending the inquiry into the question as to whether Mr. Hunter had been possessed about that time of an unusual amount of money; I knew that Mr. Cisco's health had been impaired by close application.

[In answer to a question:] With my experience, and with the aid of my eminent counsel, Mr. Gerard, I think that such an examination as this could not go on without bringing out the truth.

After all these interviews, I still commenced no action against Mr. Hunter. I felt its importance. Mr. Hurlburt, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, came to me and suggested that proceedings be commenced against Hunter. I told Mr. Cisco that I wished him to make an affidavit. He objected on the ground that it would not look well for him to make it. I then made the affidavit myself. Now, if, when the case closes, I am satisfied of Mr. Hunter's innocence, I shall do everything in my power to do him justice.

[In regard to counsel.]

Mr. Cisco, acting in behalf of the Government, informed me that he had retained Mr. Brady to assist me. I agreed to this, wishing that counsel should be employed of such standing that at the close of the case no doubt should be left on Mr. Cisco's mind that nothing had been left undone. I went to Mr. O'Conor and asked him who he would suggest to be employed. He wrote to me the next day, recommending the employment of Mr. Gerard. In justice to Mr. Cisco, I must say that I believe he had an earnest and honest conviction of Mr. Hunter's guilt.

Judge Pierrepont now suggested that Mr. Hunter be sworn and examined by Mr. Gerard and Mr. Smith.

The District-Attorney, after consultation, acceded to this and *Mr. John W. Hunter* was sworn by the Commissioners and examined by Mr. Smith.

Question—Mr. Hunter, I want to ask you if you wrote those two signatures or any part of the checks? Answer—I never did, nor did I ever see them before the day of the discovery.

Q.—Do you know or have you any idea who wrote them? A.—I do not.

Mr. Gerard said that is all, Mr. Hunter.

Mr. E. D. Smith rose and said:

If the court please, I am perfectly satisfied from the evidence that Mr. Hunter is perfectly innocent of this charge, and I desire that the case now terminate in such a way that Mr. Hunter may be cleared fully and in such a manner that reparation may be made to him for the wrong that has been unintentionally done him.

Mr. Gerard said that he concurred fully in what the District-Attorney had said.

The Commissioner said that the conviction of Mr. Hunter's innocence was as strong in his mind as in the mind of either counsel. My conviction of his innocence is entire, and I am glad that his discharge has been accomplished by the frank, full admission of the counsel for the Government. Mr. John W. Hunter was therefore discharged, and in the opinion of all who have heard the testimony, left the court-room without a stain upon his character. His friends, comprising many of the first men in the City, congratulated him with tears in their eyes as the District Attorney declared his innocence.

The whole case has been one of interest, and the ingenuity of his counsel in eliciting the truth, calling in even the aid of photography to assist them, has been seldom excelled.

E. Delafield Smith and James W. Gerard for the Government; Mr. Craig, Sidney Webster, Esq., and Edwards Pierrepont for Mr. Hunter.

United States Circuit Court. April 21.

BEFORE HON. JUDGE HALL.

The United States vs. Othniel DeForest, Benjamin DeForest and Charles L. Rowand.—This case was brought before the court this morning. Mr. JAS. M. SMITH, counsel for defendant, addressed the court as follows:

May it please the court, in this case I have been informed by the Assistant United States District Attorney that it is not the intention of the Government to bring on this trial. We have prepared for the defence with a great deal of trouble, and a great deal of expense, having been compelled to procure the attendance of witnesses from a great distance, and it operates upon these defendants with extreme hardship.

The witnesses have been examined on the part of the United States, and in addition to the burden which this throws upon us, it operates upon Col. De Forest with peculiar severity, for this reason:—During the pendency of this prosecution against him, he has not been engaged in actual service. He was one of the first that raised a cavalry regiment in this State—the one he raised being known as the Ira Harris Guard—and this regiment was one of the first that left the State of New-York that was on the battle-field, and he and his regiment have been engaged as often, if not oftener, than any other regiment in the service. He is extremely anxious to meet this charge. He is prepared to meet it, and I hazard nothing in saying that he is prepared to meet it triumphantly. Now, under these circumstances, I have consulted with the District Attorney, and, with that magnanimity and fairness which has been exhibited by him, not only in this case, but in all other cases in which it has been my good fortune to be engaged with him, he has had the frankness to say that, in his opinion, this prosecution cannot be sustained. He has done his duty in this matter with faithfulness and zeal, which, if there had been any substantial grounds for conviction, would have developed the guilt of Col. De Forrest; and I think that, under these circumstances, it is no more than right and just, that this prosecution should be ended. I do not know what course the public prosecutor intends to take in regard to it; but it seems to me that the suggestion which I make in relation to the matter is such as should commend it favorably to the public prosecution and also to the court.

Mr. Andrews, Assistant United States District Attorney—In reference to this matter I would say (if the court please) that the charges against the three defendants originated in an investigation made in this City by the accredited agent of the War Department, that a very large amount of testimony was taken and reduced to writing, that the papers were then sent to Washington, and having passed through various departments were received by the Attorney-General and by him transmitted to us, with the request that a prosecution should be instituted against Col. De Forest. The District-Attorney laid the papers before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury ordered five indictments. With a view of preparing the case for the trial, the District-Attorney and myself have made a very careful examination of all the testimony in the case (most of it having been reduced to writing by the agent of the War Department,) and after such an examination we became convinced that it would be impossible, upon the evidence in the case, whatever be its moral aspects, to procure a conviction of either of the defendants, and, perhaps, we might say, that the evidence is not such as would justify us in asking a conviction. We have, therefore, determined not to impose the burden upon the court of hearing the evidence, and going through the trial—which would necessarily be quite protracted, taking up, at least, four or five days—and have determined to take the responsibility of entering a *nolle* in the case, and with the permission of the court, I will enter a *nolle prosequi* upon each of the indictments.

The Court—Of course, you have the permission of the court after this statement. You have the power without the permission of the court, (that question is with the District-Attorney,) as the statute of the State bearing upon this is not a binding law for this court. The District-Attorney has the power, even without the permission, to enter a *nolle pros.* in the case. After the statements made, this, of course, is a very proper case for the exercise of that discretion.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE CHENANGO.

Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances.

The examination of witnesses in relation to the recent explosion on board the U. S. gunboat *Chenango* was resumed before Coroner NORRIS and Jury yesterday afternoon. The following is the testimony:

George B. Riggins, sworn—Reside at No. 120 Cannon-street, New-York; am a machinist, and employed in the Morgan Iron Works; assisted in running the engine of the *Chenango* on the 96 hours' trial; the boilers held water very badly; they foamed considerably; at one time the piston came down on the water at the bottom of the cylinder, and forced the rod into the piston 1-16th of an inch further than we were able to do it in the shop; we commenced running with open throttles, but I was compelled to shut off for my own safety, as she made water so rapidly; this was objected to by the engineers, one of whom was at work with me; he said that according to specifications I was compelled to run the engine with the throttle wide open; I stated to him that I should use my own judgment about the matter; I considered it dangerous to run the engine; was in dread the whole time I was on the ship; there was a handle to let off water in the cylinder as part of the starting gear; did not keep fresh water in the boiler, as we were compelled to blow to keep the fire down, but I never could keep it down on my watch, and at the same time run the boilers with safety; never saw the handle I spoke of rigged on any vessel before; think I saw the mercury guage filled; the glass tell-tale was at zero in the scale; the most pressure I ever had on the boiler was forty pounds; consider it dangerous to have a foaming boiler, as I do not consider myself competent to tell where my water is, and I use all exertions to get the water down; I consider the Martin boiler more liable to foam, with my experience, than any other marine boiler; think the water is more liable to be suddenly converted into steam and thrown from its level than in any other boiler I have had any experience with; some of the tubes are so placed as to receive the intensity of the fire, while others are exhausted; this is not the case with boilers having horizontal tubes, I think; have not seen the boilers since the explosion; I think the heating space is more than the water space will allow, drawing the steam so near from the surface of the water; the foaming takes place, or commences, at the crown sheet—the most dangerous foaming commences there; if the foaming took place in the tubes, think it would have a tendency to rise, the heavy substance being below.

Joseph Belknap, sworn:—Reside at No. 156 West Twelfth-street, New-York; am an engineer; examined the engine and boilers of the *Chenango* on the 20th inst.; the size of the boiler is about 16 feet one way by 10 feet the other; the number of square inches in the boiler, as shown by the drawing, that require to be stayed, is 23,040; did not notice the number of stays in the boiler; at the rate of 360 inches to a brace there are 21,600 pounds to each brace; think the brace shown capable of sustaining a pressure of 21,000 pounds; would suspend 21,000 pounds on the brace shown, but not like to trust it in a boiler because the braces would not all draw alike; more strain would come on one than on another; boilers are usually braced from 36 to 100 and 144, flat surface, to sustain the different pressures; angle iron would help to stay it, or T iron in the side; the T iron shown in drawing was probably run down very near the tube sheet—about 22 feet; think the length of rail in question would be apt to spring with the pressure of 45 pounds without the braces; the rail being elastic and the brace non-elastic, the strain would not entirely come upon the brace, the two combined forming a stronger brace than either would singly; find in the drawing 8 spaces for stays to be placed in front of the boiler, and the same number lengthwise, which would cause the strain to come upon 32 tugs, instead of 64; after a test of 60 pounds, it is not possible to explode a boiler with less, unless some change has been made; it is possible for a change to take place, as in putting a hydraulic pressure on the boiler; as it only remains on a moment, it may strain something, which may give way at some other time; in a boiler properly stayed every iron is supposed to be fast to iron; the elasticity of the bar is the safety of the boiler, as the iron is capable of a certain degree of elasticity without fracture; the elasticity of the bar will allow the braces to come to an equal strain without pressure; in my opinion they had been to work in the boiler and detached some of the braces, and neglecting to adjust them, the explosion resulted in consequence; have not examined the interior of the boiler; if on examination I found that opinion erroneous, I could only say that I think there was too great a pressure on the boiler; there is nothing on the brace shown that would indicate that excessive heat had been applied; if the brace had been heated it would show it in some cases from the water being low in the boiler; this brace does not show that appearance; have given the plan of the Martin boiler considerable study; have superintended the construction of two boilers of the same style; never heard any opinions expressed as against the safety of the Martin boiler; I regard them as safe as any other, if they are made of good material and properly braced, for an ordinary pressure of steam; saw the rupture on the shell of the boiler; think the explosion was caused by an excessive pressure, which parted the stays and ruptured the shell; the piece of iron shown as portion of the boiler is good iron—the iron of the braces is also good; do think the explosion was caused by a defective sheet of iron, if the piece shown was part of the boiler.

Edwin Farron, sworn—Reside No. 197 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn; am an engineer by profession, but not at present superintendent of the Morgan Iron Works; had nothing to do with the construction of the boilers of the *Chenango*; examined the one ruptured since the accident; noticed the fracture in the shell; the iron shown is good, better than generally used; did not see any iron about the shell which I thought defective; it appeared to be a fracture from the rivets; did not see the mercury, but examined the tell-tale; the mercury would blow out at fifty pounds pressure; if the mercury blew out at fifty pounds, it caused a noise that any experienced person would notice; it is difficult to say whether the explosion occurred at a less pressure than fifty pounds; no person could tell, under certain conditions of the boiler, what length of time it might take to generate a pressure sufficient to explode a boiler before that pressure could reach the mercury gauge; it would take considerable time to raise the pressure from fifty to sixty pounds, so that it would be indicated on the gauge; do not think the boiler exploded under a less pressure than sixty or even seventy pounds; the Inspector should have discovered any defect in the construction of the boiler; my impression is that it must have been something extraordinary to have caused the explosion; if the braces were put in as the inspector stated, two braces leading to one lug on the tube box, instead of two, I think the strength of the single lug was anticipated to withstand a much greater pressure than that supposed to be upon the boiler under ordinary circumstances; I think that the section of iron left in the lug being one inch by five-eighths, its breaking weight could not have been less than forty thousand pounds, being equal to sixty thousand pounds per square inch; on Monday, week ago, I asked Mr. Cahill how everything was on board the ship; he said everything was all right; think the Martin boiler a safe boiler; do not think it as safe as a cylinder boiler; the engineers having the Martin boilers in charge have found fault with them in regard to foaming; the general opinion of the Martin boiler is that it foams more or less; Mr. Cahill was considered a careful man.

Thos. S. Smith, M. D., Surgeon in charge of the United States Naval Hospital, testified that up to the present time, 26 men had died in consequence of scalds by the explosion of the boiler on the *Chenango*.

Henry Hoffman, a master boiler-maker, testified to making a partial examination of the damaged boiler; was present when a piece taken from it was tested; it was a fair sample of the iron used for that purpose; did not notice any iron on surface of the boiler that was defective; had taken a leading part in constructing many marine as well as stationary boilers, and had examined this one sufficiently to form an opinion of the workmanship and mechanical construction; it was a fair sample of the Martin boilers in use by the Government; I think it was sufficiently braced for the purpose for which it was intended; approved of the mode of bracing, as applied to the *Chenango's* boilers; I think the best mode of bracing a boiler of this form, is to combine the T iron with the rigid brace, to depend upon the two jointly to sustain it; have been employed on boilers of a similar form, and did not consider the bracing sufficient; would put the braces on a flat surface, every 10 inches square, not less than 14 or 15 inches apart, if the surface was strengthened with the T iron; the shell of the *Chenango* boiler is 5-16ths of an inch thick; the explosion, in my opinion, was caused by a deficiency of water, which deficiency was caused by foaming.

Frank J. Bell—Resides at No. 227 Sixth-avenue, New-York; took the indicator diagrams of the *Chenango* boilers while running the 96 hours; the pressure on the cylinder was 19 pounds, and on the boiler 26 pounds; the engines worked well most of the time; frequently heard the piston strike the water; very few naval engineers were present during the trial; did not see the boilers tested.

John Dolan, sworn—Resides in North Second, near Second street, Brooklyn, E. D.; is a boiler maker; examined the ruptured boiler as well as the opportunities afforded permitted; did not see anything that indicated bad iron; judging from the testimony, the explosion was caused by scarcity of water in the boiler; would account for the scarcity of water from the fact that the engineer was compelled to blow the engine down; the boilers foaming more or less, the furnace doors were opened suddenly, and cold air passing through, the water found its level, the top of the tube box thus becoming bare of water; think the Martin boiler safe, but it requires greater attention, in consequence of difference in construction, than other boilers; the heating surface is more extensive than any boiler made, resulting in making it unreliable.

John F. Powers, sworn—Reside corner of Myrtle and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn; am an engineer and machinist, and Inspector of Stationary Steam Boilers; examined the outside of the boiler on the *Chenango*, and found about five inches of mercury blown out of the gauge, assuming that the gauge was filled at the time it was put up; blowing out of mercury proves that there was an over-pressure of steam; there was no water in the pipe leading from the boiler, which proved that there must have been heat in the upper part; a quantity of water was blown through the mercury in the gauge; the tell-tale was about 2½ inches above zero; the gauge on the tell-tale should have been at 0; the absence of mercury was in my judgment an infallible proof that there was too much power in the boiler; noticed no defective iron; in consequence of the great amount of heating surface in the Martin boiler, the generation of steam is so sudden that the boiler must get sudden relief to be saved; a boiler with a large heating surface is more liable to make water or foam than others; would not consider a boiler subject to such changes a safe one to adopt for the marine service; the mercury gauge is about 3-7ths bore; it was in good working condition, with the exception of the absence of mercury.

Elbridge Lawton, sworn—Reside at No. 125 Oxford-street, Brooklyn; am Chief-Engineer in the United States Navy; had a great deal of experience with the Martin boiler, both in their construction and use on shipboard; had charge of these kind of boilers on three ships—the frigate *Colorado, Roanoke* and *Mississippi*—on the first, six months; on the second, twenty-one months, and on the third, twenty months; never noticed anything during this time to weaken my confidence in them; have noticed the Martin boiler to foam, but they are not more likely to foam than any other boilers; all boilers foam, more or less, at times; they are as safe, under ordinary circumstances, as other boilers—capable of being supplied as fast as any other; while in charge of the Martin boiler, have had forty assistants—mostly young men, just entering the service as third assistants; the working of the machinery and boilers was noted on the log-book every hour, and it was my duty to read and approve it; I never noticed any remarks as to their foaming or behaving badly; the boiler on the *Colorado* had no dry-pipe; none of the engines on any one of the three vessels worked water—a proof that the boilers did not foam much; the cause of foaming is an undue relation of the pressure of steam and the temperature at which it is formed; my opinion is that the Martin boiler, if made of proper material and properly stayed, is as good a boiler as can be got; would prefer it to any boiler in use; there is no difficulty in staying the boiler; do not think that the boiler exploded by foaming, judging from the evidence that there was two and a half guages of water; never heard the safety of the Martin boiler questioned.

Mortimer Kellogg, sworn—Am Chief Engineer in the United States Navy; attached to the United States steamer *Brooklyn*; during my experience as an engineer I have had charge of the Martin boiler with ample facilities to test their principles; on the *San Jacinto* we had one Martin and one English horizontal boiler; the two had not much material difference; under some circumstances (the consumption of fuel) I would prefer the English boiler; there is no material difference in their consumption of coal; the tendency of the Martin boiler to foam, under my experience, was very trifling and very rare; they are, when properly braced, as safe in the hands of an ordinary engineer as any other boiler; in case the water got a little below the water-gague, I would feel safer with the Martin boiler than the English; the reason for my confidence is that there is a better circulation of water than in the English or some other styles of boilers; the generating steam, in rising up through the tubes, naturally carries the water up with it, slowly, therefore, covering the tube-sheets with a quantity of water—whereas, in the English boiler, if the water got below the fire-tubes, I would not feel quite so safe; consider the iron of which the boiler on the *Chenango* was made good.

The investigation was adjourned until Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Alexandria, La.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, March 29.

Alexandria is a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. It is situated on the west bank of the river, about one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth. There are two business streets running parallel with the river. The front one has many fine business houses on it. There is one hotel in running order, called the "Ice House," where salt beef and beans are served up to guests at seventeen dollars per week. There is a first-rate court-house here, which is now used as a prison. There were three fine drug-stores in the town, at the Federal occupation, all of which were broken into and sacked by our soldiers. I saw a splendid drug-store sacked last Saturday, owned by CRUIKSHANK & HYNSON. The proprietors had just gotten a very large stock of drugs from Mexico, and the room and display of bottles and medicines would have done credit to any drug-store in St. Louis. I passed by it last Saturday and found it full of soldiers, who were carrying off everything they could get their hands on. Bottles of every kind filled with drugs of unknown qualities (except to a druggist,) were carried off. The large iron safe was broken open and robbed of all its contents, and nearly everything of value was carried off or destroyed. Disapproving of such things, as I did, I called the attention of the Provost-Marshal to the fact, who at once sent a squad of soldiers to the store and cleared it, and placed a guard at the door. The other drug and dry goods and grocery stores, I am informed, were sacked in a similar manner. In a conversation with Major-Gen. FRANKLIN, yesterday, he expressed the most emphatic condemnation of such proceedings. He declared that it would, if allowed, demoralize any army, and thought subordinate officers should be held responsible for the conduct of the soldiers. The rebels, when they left here, stripped the country districts of nearly everything of value that could be carried off. Where our army passed, everything was seized that was left which was necessary to feed the army. Hence the people in the interior are in many places in the most destitute and starving condition. There will be untold suffering, both among the white and black population, unless some relief is afforded. Hundreds of people are flocking in here, taking the oath of allegiance and praying for protection and relief. Rev. Mr. O'QUINN, an old Baptist minister, is here, bearing a memorial from the citizens of the parish of Avoyelles to Gen. BANKS, praying protection and the privilege of selling the cotton and sugar, and the opening of trade. I asked Mr. O'QUINN what article the people were most in need of. His reply was: "Everything in the catalogue." He represents the people as in the most destitute and pitiable condition. The rebel citizens have now almost all left this part of the State, and gone on up North with the army or into Texas. The people remaining are Union men, and are anxious to take the oath of allegiance. The rebel Conscript Act has been enforced here with iron rigor. Almost every able-bodied man has been forced into the rebel army, and the unpopularity of that act and its enforcement, has turned the popular tide against the Richmond Government, and caused the people to look to and yearn after the old Government and the old Union for security and protection. There never was a measure so detestable as is the rebel Conscript Act to the people here. Men liable to conscription have fled before it, and have been pursued, hunted, and dealt with in a most cruel and despotic manner.

The place was captured by the navy. The gunboats first arrived, and claim the country as theirs. About 4,000 bales of cotton, belonging to private citizens, nearly all of them Union men, have been seized by the gunboats and sent to Cairo as naval prizes. The seizure of this cotton has created great alarm among the people, and thousands of bales have been burned in consequence of this fact. About one-half of the cotton of this parish, Rapides, was burned by the rebels when they evacuated the place. All along up the country, on the line of their march, the torch has been applied to the great staple, and thousands upon thousands of bales have been burned up. In consequence of this great fact the great speculations which have been formed by speculators when this place was captured will not be realized.

The occupation of Alexandria, this time, is regarded as permanent. An immense army, variously estimated at from forty to fifty thousand men, has been marching up the river from this place for the past three or four days. Maj. Gen. FRANKLIN, commanding the Nineteenth Army Corps, and that part of the Thirteenth, attached to this army, is the Commander of the land forces in the field. He is a model General. Sunday night he was camped in this city. During the night it poured down rain in perfect torrents. Next morning I went to Gen. FRANKLIN'S headquarters, and found him in the midst of his men, encamped on the ground. He always sleeps in his tent, rain or shine, and will not allow his staff or men to occupy a house, or anything else but their tents. His men are warmly attached to him, and under his able and experienced generalship the army, under his command, will be invincible. The intelligence is that the rebels are going to make a stand at Shreveport. This is their stronghold in the Trans-Mississippi Department. But it is useless for them to attempt to keep back the irresistible column which Gen. FRANKLIN will hurl against them. Yesterday 15 or 20 transports and a fleet of gunboats passed over the Falls at this place and went up the river. The Marine Hospital boat *Woodford*, in passing the Falls, struck a snag and sunk to her boiler deck. She is a total loss. There were 250 sick and wounded on board her, all of whom were saved. No lives were lost so far as heard from. On Sunday there were about thirty transports and twelve or fifteen gunboats here, but now most of them have passed on up the river. Natchitoches will be the next important place occupied. Gen. ELLET'S Marine Brigade fleet, which was here on Sunday, has dropped down the river, but its destination is not known.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending 9th April, 1864:

Dr. G. J. Bucknall, New-York; W. C. Watson, San Francisco, California; E. L. Sulivan, San Francisco, California; John D. Sherwood and wife, New-York; Miss Mary Turnbull, Hartford, Connecticut; Geo. Turnbull, Boston, Massachusetts; Thad. W. Perkins, Chicago, Illinois; Leavitt Howe, New-York; Henry W. Hubbell, New-York; C. W. Bradley, New-Haven, Connecticut; S. T. Armstrong, New-York; Z. S. Durfee, Pittsburgh; George L. Kent, New-York; James H. Kidder and wife, New-York; F. Harrison, Baltimore, Maryland; George Linder, Jr., Boston, Massachusetts; Eben Sutton Stevens, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—The advance sheets of the *Missionary Herald* for May contain an important statement of the condition of the treasury of the Board of the A. B. C. F. M. From it we learn that for the first seven months of the year, (to April 1,) the receipts have been $210,334—but little more than $6,000 in advance of those for the same time last year. Yet to give promise of an advance for the whole year necessary to meet only the appropriations, the increase for these seven months should have been $28,000, and to promise the whole sum called for by the Board, it should have been $53,000. But to meet the appropriations merely, the income for the remaining five months must be $241,000, while to secure the amount desired, and so important with reference to progress in this work, ($500,000,) it must be about $290,000. Yet for the same months last year, it was less than $193,000. To this must be added the large sum necessary to pay the high rate of exchange, which will probably amount to $40,000 more than was estimated at the commencement of the year; so that $490,000 will be wanted to meet the sum appropriated to the several missions, and requiring the income for the next five months to be $281,000, in order to prevent a debt.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, desire to secure a genteelly furnished house in Brooklyn—the Heights preferred—on a lease of from one to five years. Satisfactory references given. Address P., Box No. 4,443 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, from May 1, to consist of at least six rooms, bathroom, &c., between 14th and 42d sts., and from 5th to 3d-av. Address, with terms and location, C., 43 East 33d-st.

WANTED—DESK ROOM OR PART OF AN OFFICE, in the neighborhood of Wall, Broad or Front sts. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MATCHED BROWN horses, 15¾ hands high, six years old, fine, stylish drivers, well matched, very rich dark color, late from Warren County, N. J., to be seen at J. HALSEY SNYDER'S stables, Nos. 8 and 10 Fair-st., Newark, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 113 Pearl-st. Hanover-square.

AUCTION NOTICE.

NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 91 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., all the furniture in said house, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant French plate pier glasses, lace window curtains, fine oil-paintings in rich gilt frames, marble mantel clock, rosewood sofa and tete-a-tete in crimson [illegible], carved marble top centre tables, sofa tables, antique English oak arm chairs, rocking do., fine engravings, rosewood piano in good order, solid carved Chinese hall chairs, bronzes, Parian statuettes, &c., couches, lounges and divans in morocco, antique patterns, fine French card tables, Chinese escretoire.

Also, pure solid silver tea set, knives, forks, spoons, &c. Also, plated ware, dishes, &c., crockery and fine glassware, extension tables, &c.

Also, all the chamber furniture, consisting in part of pure curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets and coverlids; French mahogany and cottage bedsteads, washstands, one oldfashioned marble-top washstand, with bedet attached.

Also, a splendid Newfoundland dog.

Also, all the furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF VALUABLE LOTS ON BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, 11TH-AV., 103D AND 104TH STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ON BROADWAY, (BLOOMINGDALE ROAD)—Eight lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 103d and 104th sts., being about 28 feet front each, and from 66 to 119 feet in depth.

ON ELEVENTH-AV.—Eight lots on the east side, being the whole front from 103d to 104th st.; size of corner lots, 25.11x105; inside lots, 25x100 in depth.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—Ten lots on the north side, commencing 119.4½ west of Broadway; size of each lot, 25x½ block.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-ST.—Eight lots on south side, commencing 66.4½ west of Bloomingdale road; size of each, 25x½ block.

Maps, etc., at auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

This Company will hold their fifteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

The adjourned sale of ferry franchises, &c., will take place at the City Hall on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between Piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to foot of Bridge-street Brooklyn.

The franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between Piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The said several ferry franchises, &c., will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR AUCTION SALES.

Sales by auction will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the 14th-st. building. For particulars, see future advertisement of the gentleman making the sales.

E. H. LUDLOW, Chairman Auction Committee.
HENRY D. MINER, Secretary.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILLIAM AND CHAMBERS sts., and 108th-st., under the direction of ASA L. SHIPMAN, Esq., Executor.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ON WILLIAM AND CHAMBERS STS.—Two gores; size of gore at the junction of William and Chambers sts., 21.6 on William-st., and 27.5 front on Chambers-st.

ON CHAMBERS-ST.—Immediately opposite; one gore, 2.2 front x 1.2 in depth.

ON 108TH-ST.—Four lots on the south side, commencing 420 feet west of 3d-av.; size, 25x102.11 each.

ON 108TH-ST.—Three lots on the south side, commencing 595 feet west of 3d-av.; size, 2 x 102.11 each.

ALSO, ON 93D-ST.—The house and lot on Prospect Hill, north side 93d-st., 325 feet east of 4th-av.; lot, 20x100.8½; house, 20x40, three-story and basement; Philadelphia brick; stone trimmings; all the modern improvements; gas, Croton, bath, water-closets, stationary wash-tubs, marble mantels, grates, bells, speaking tubes, marble wash-basins, &c., &c.

ALSO, ON 94TH-ST.—On the line of Lexington-av.—Four lots on the south side, commencing 3?0 feet east of 4th-av.; size, 21.3 each x100.8½. These lots lie on the grade, and have one of the most commanding views on the Island. The ground is rich soil, and believed to be free from rock. It has heretofore been used for garden purposes.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 130 Broadway.

LIVERY STABLE &c., ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF THE STOCK OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BRETTS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c., of the late DANIEL W. NORRIS, at No. 6 East Houston-st., (near Broadway.)

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at the above stable, to close the estate, without reserve, the entire stock, consisting of 5 carriages, 2 barouches, 2 bretts, 6 top and no top buggies, 7 sleighs, (including 1 four horse sleigh,) 20 horses, 24 sets double and single harness, wolf, bear, and other robes, blankets, bells, whips, &c.

ALSO,

1 COLT, sired by the celebrated "BEPPO."

ALSO,

Office furniture, viz.: desks, closets, &c.

TERMS CASH, and a deposit of 10 per cent. required from all purchasers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORDHAM.—By order of the Supreme Court will be sold at public auction, by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee. The above lands are generally known as a part of the farm of the late Thomas Bassford, deceased, being over seventy acres, adjoining the Harlem Railroad at Fordham, and running along the westerly side of said road toward Tremont, consisting of woods, meadows and orchards, laid out in plots of from two to eight acres. Will also be sold, a number of building lots near the railroad depot. Will also be sold, the large stone mansion formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Bassford. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., and to PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 22 Nassau-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 63 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The entire furniture, consisting of elaborately carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson-flowered satin, rosewood reception chair, centre table, marble-top; rosewood etagere, two bronze Egyptian vases, fine French plate pier glasses, red damask curtains, cornices, window shades, bronze and gilt chandeliers, dining chairs, one oak extension table, tete-a-tete hall chair, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows, bureaus, washstands, glassware, crockery, &c.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, Office No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell, on TUESDAY, April 26, at the private residence, No. 161 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 11 o'clock, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains—splendid, large, with rich frames, mantel and pier glasses, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in rich silk brocatel; richly carved marble-top centre tables, elegant 7 octave carved rosewood piano, with pearl keys; real bronzes and Parian statuettes, elegantly furnished carved rosewood etagere and music cabinet; also, French bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, together with a good assortment of mahogany dining, chamber and other furniture, together with all the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at No. 163 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ o'clock, all the genteel furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels carpets, mirrors, rich rosewood parlor suite, mahogany haircloth sofas and chairs, parian statuettes, bronzes, book-cases, an assortment of chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c., together with all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BENJAMIN F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PRINTING MATERIALS, &c.—On TUESDAY, April 26, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., in the rear, the contents of well-known printing and stereotyping establishment of the late Wm. H. Tinson, consisting of a large quantity of pica, small pica, long primer, burgeoise, brevier, nonpariel, agate, pearl, plain and ornamental type, in large quantities; also hand-presses, stands, cases, wetting boards, chases, large and small stones, brass and wood galleys, sticks, office furniture, iron safe, desks, chairs, gas-fixtures, &c., &c. By order of C. TINSON, Executrix.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the four-story brown-stone house, No. 74 West 36th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, medallion and tapestry carpets, elegant rosewood piano, mirrors, cornices, lace curtains, chamber furniture, china, glassware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The furniture can be seen by permit on the Monday previous to the sale. Catalogues now ready at our office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a magnificent country seat at Newburgh, Orange County, New-York. For maps, particulars, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

PALMER & SARLES, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 305 East 11th-st., one 15-horse engine and boiler, three saw-benches, and Mandel's pulleys, shafting, belting, cart, wagon, &c., &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 177 West [illegible]-st., the entire elegant household furniture, parlor suites, velvet carpets, gas fixtures, paintings, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c.

Headquarters Department of Washington,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, March 26, 1864.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office until further notice for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women and children in this Department. Brogans (russet, &c.,) and other serviceable boots and shoes for men, women and children's wear.

Wool, felt and woollen hats, and cloth caps.

Kerseys, linseys, ginghams, blankets, and other woollen and cotton goods.

Hickory stripes (for shirts,) bed-ticking, unbleached muslin, and woollen socks.

Spool cotton, black and white linen thread.

Bone suspender-buttons, large buttons for coats.

White porcelain buttons, yarn, needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.

An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.

No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid or modification of the same must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c."
ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. 502 Broadway, New-York, April 20, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 25th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

1,000 uniform jackets of the New-York State pattern, but with the United States infantry button.

Further information in regard to which can be obtained at this office. Proposals for which will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Uniform Jackets."

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Burlaps," will also be received at the same time and place.

A guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be addressed to
LIEUT-COL. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Engineer's Office, Parkersburgh, Va.,
April 20, 1864.

The Baltimore and Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies will receive sealed proposals at this office, until the 13th day of May next, for the mason work of the Railroad Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Parkersburgh. The companies reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments monthly, in cash, with proper reservation as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

This will be an extensive work, well worth the attention of first-class contractors.
JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

Forage Department, No 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—From May 1, the residence of the late William Swan, containing about seven acres of land, on which is a double two story frame house, barn, &c. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 50TH-ST., NEAR Columbia College, between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, three lots on Elm-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire of JOHN P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st., or No. 50 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER SEWING-MACHINE, in a mahogany case; drawers on each side; worth $110; will be sold for $85. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park row, *Times* Building.

LOTS FOR SALE WITH BUILDING loan on 2d-av., in a good neighborhood; will be sold low to a responsible builder. Apply to A. M. BURR, No. 18 Wall-st., from 11 to 1.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL—House No. 441 (new No. 495) for sale or to let, furnished. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE pleasant village of Brandon, Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, nine hours' ride from New-York. A desirable place in every respect. For further particulars, apply to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

MARLBOROUGH, ULSTER COUNTY.—Ten acres, house, barn, fruit, &c., 1 mile from Hampton Landing, opposite New-Hamburgh, Hudson River Railroad. Price $3,000. Will be exchanged for a Williamsburgh house. S. COCKCROFT, 165 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., WITHIN eight or ten minutes' walk of the depot, a convenient house, two stories and basement, two acres of land and barn. Apply to Mr. C. DAVIS, next to premises. Rent $225.

FOR SALE—$2,200—$700 DOWN—A COTTAGE IN Newtown, near New-York and Flushing Railroad depot; good well, plenty of small fruit, &c.; ¼ acre of land. Apply to H. WORTHINGTON.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A FURNISHed cottage in the country, 18 miles from New-York, on the East River; half a mile from New-Haven depot; is one of the most desirable river places within 40 miles of the City. The cottage has parlor, dining-room, kitchen and four bedrooms; a stable, gardener's house, horse, carriage, cart, harness, cow, boat, and a good garden with plenty of fruit. Rent $900. Those hiring it will have to keep the present gardener at $300 per year. Inquire of F. C. BULKLEY, Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOUR LARGE HALLS ON THE second story of the new building at the junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st., each 22 feet high and 47 wide, and from 70 to 130 feet long, unbroken by columns and elegantly finished; suitable for armories and drill-rooms, churches, lodges, billiard rooms, concert and lecture rooms, or for meetings of any kind. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores and basements, 12 [illegible] or 50 feet wide, by half the block, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the stores will equal any in the City. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—WITHIN FORTY MINUTES OF NEW-York, a small house, with three acres, lawn and kitchen garden, stable, &c. House contains eight pleasant rooms; good attic, and cellar under the whole; excellent spring water and fine shade. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, No. 58 East 13th-st., building of School of Design; or ALFRED KEENE, Esq., Belleville, New-Jersey.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OFFICE, NO. 37 Exchange-place; also, a first story office in Wall-st., suitable for a banker, stock broker or railroad company. Apply to T. NEWTON, No. 6 Wall st.

TO LET—ONE LARGE STORE FRONTING ON both 3d and 4th avs., and three offices in the Cooper Union. Apply either at the office of the building or of WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 38 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.
New-York, April 11, 1864.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

J. T. SANGER	Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER	No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT	Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN	Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER	Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER	Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE	Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS	Of Ross, Dempster & Co.

D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. Stout, Cashier.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
{ L. S. } (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Transfer Office of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., No. 8 Wall-st.,
New-York, April 23, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board,
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.
H. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Two of the persons named in the articles of association.
New-York, April 22, 1864.

American Bank Note Company,
New-York, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M., until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.
WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st.,
New-York, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
New-York, March 24, 1864.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!—THE $100 BOUNTY due soldiers discharged for wounds is now being collected and paid; communications by mail promptly answered. Apply, with discharges, to J. P. HUNT & CO., No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—I DO HEREBY FORBID ANY PARTIES delivering to anybody anything in my name, as I will not be responsible for the same. WM. WADDLE.
New-York, April 21, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, No. 132 Broadway,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent., due May 1, 1864, on the preferred stock of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and opened on the 3d day of May.
A. BOODY, President.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,
New-York, April 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to May 2.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Co.,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York, April 16, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the Second Mortgage, the Interest and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. S. PARKE.
G. S. BOWDOIN.
New-York, April 23, 1864.

H. S. PARKE will continue the Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business on his own account.

PERSONAL.

JOHN K. MILLNER, ESQ.—A GENTLEman at the St. Nicholas Hotel (arrived to-day) wishes to see you. Call for two days.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY,
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.
COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty cash down, upon their being duly mustered in the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	[illegible]
When enlisting for Marine Corps	[illegible]

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut. U. S. Marines, County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
New-York, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down		$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	$75 00	
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00	
		175 00
Total		$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
New-York, April 4, 1864.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA,

To sail on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M.
The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR
will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 14, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE NEW United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. Post, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60. No bills of lading signed on day of sailing. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTYN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 27.

Cabin passage, $80, in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM RIVER.

PLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSION TO HIGH BRIDGE.

The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER will resume her usual trips, on Harlem River, on the 23d inst., leaving 3d-av. and 130th-st. for McComb's Dam, High Bridge and King's Bridge, connecting, to and from New-York, with 3d-av. cars and New-York and Harlem steamboats. Time tables on board or at the office, in Harlem.
D. D. INSLEE,
Assistant Superintendent

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tremper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, April 23, making the usual landings. Leaves Jay-st pier daily, without exception, at 8 A. M.

MEDICAL.

HO! YE AFFLICTED!! "WHY WILL YE DIE?"

If you desire to be restored to Health, go at once to DOCTOR ABNER D. JONES, at No. 142 East Ninth-st., near Broadway, New-York.

☞ Nothing charged for consultation or advice.

DR. JONES will treat successfully and effectually, Cancer, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Rheumatism, Constipation, Spinal Diseases, Ulcers, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Deafness, Headache, Catarrh, Asthma, Dropsy, Withered Limbs, Swelled Joints, Clubbed Feet, Crooked Hands, Leucorrhea, (Whites,) Diseases of the Womb, etc., etc.

Dr. JONES' method of curing Cancer is peculiar, and not practiced by any other physician. He utterly repudiates the use of the knife and caustics. He simply destroys the tumor, and extirpates the humor entirely from the system, purifying it from all tendency to return again. A new lease of life is given. Health is completely restored!

DR. JONES may be consulted without charge at his office, No. 142 East Ninth-st., near Broadway N. Y. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA WILL LECTURE AT Irving Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection. Subject: *Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party.* Tickets 50 cents; can be procured at the principal music-stores, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the lecture.

FURNITURE.

A PARTY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPing and selling off furniture, has yet unsold two sofas and eight chairs, together with some miscellaneous articles. Apply at No. 447 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, pamphlets and libraries bought for cash, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A set of the Manual of the Common Council; also books for sale.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, trunks, &c., in the fine dry lofts over my piano warerooms. Prices low. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6,000 TO $8,000.—FOR SALE, AN ACTIVE partnership interest in a profitable manufacturing business in successful operation, under three patents, with factory and water privilege complete. A fine opening for an enterprizing man seeking business. Apply or address, with real name, to
L. CHAMPION, Deep River, Conn.

MUSICAL.

A COMPETENT CHORISTER WILL ACcept an engagement as precentor or tenor in a first-class choir. Address A. P. PECK, Brooklyn Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S
THIS WEEK.
Black Silks from $1 to $6,
AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

New Choice of Plain Colored Silks.
Bright Plaided Silks for Trimmings.
Foulard Silks in the best quality ever imported.
Grenadines, all Silk, just received.

DRESS GOODS.

Plain, Striped and Plaided Poplins for traveling dresses.
Taffetas de Paris, ⅞ wide, at 55c., worth $1.
2,000 pieces of Colored Alpaca, best choice in the city.
NEW MATERIAL.
Plain Camel's Hair Tissue in all colors.
THIN DRESS GOODS.

Bright Plaided Grenadine Bareges, for trimmings.
Rich Parisian styles Barege Grenadine.

Organdies, Jaconets and Percales, latest Paris fashion.

Plain Grenadine Mozambique, one yard wide, 38c., worth 65c.

Black and White Checks at 28c., worth 38c. at auction.

Balmoral Skirting, very best quality, at $1 25 per yard.

AT COST,

New Cloaking and Ladies' Cloth.
Large assortment of American Prints.
Shirting Muslins and White Goods.
Water-proof Cloaking, double width, at $1 35 per yard.

Best choice of Black Goods for Mourning.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
No. 1 Waverley-place.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Blankets, Sheetings, and House Furnishing goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BLACK and WHITE LACE SHAWLS, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, PARASOL COVERS, &c., &c., in new and elegant designs.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—A full assortment of SPRING and SUMMER MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, including all the latest Paris shapes and designs, will be offered at retail
MONDAY, APRIL 25.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
Also, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Plain, Plaids and Fancy, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
CHALLIES, GRENADINES, CREPE DE CHENE, ORGANDIES, EMBROIDERED MOHAIRS, JACONETS, PARIS PRINTS, BAREGES, ALPACAS, &c., &c. &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE LINEN AND UNDERGARMENTS, BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c., &c.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
NOS. 87 AND 89 WILLIAM-STREET,
WILL REMOVE MAY 1
TO STORE
NO. 41 FULTON-STREET,
CORNER OF PEARL-STREET.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
A very splendid stock; many new designs and styles beaded and plain; very handsome.
W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FAMILY MOURNING.
A CARD.
Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VEILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.

N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation, 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—In the most elegant design and finest quality. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 3d door below Amity. N. B.—Also, a few bargains on hand.

JONES & TARBELL, NO. 12 VESEY-ST., will open, on MONDAY, 25th inst., a lot of Silk Grenadine, plaid and figured, which will be sold at 75 cents per yard—half of the real value.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A SITuation to travel with a family in the capacity of nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; Good City reference from her last place. No. 40 East 31st-st., where she can be seen on Saturday and Monday.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a middle aged married man, German; is a careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference from his last place. Address L. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MARRIED perfect gardner; familiar with each branch of horticulture; best reference given. Address to be left at New-York *Times* Office. Mr. KOERPER NEW, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TAKE CHARGE of merchandise in a private house of business. Apply to Mme. A. G. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE WHOLESALE order drug clerks, about 19 years of age, who have had some experience in the business and can bring good recommendations. Apply to A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS seamstress and lady's maid. Apply, with recommenzations, at No. 25 Washington-square, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE IN WALL-ST., A young man 15 to 18 years old, who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures. Address Box No. 2,552 Post-office, in applicant's handwriting.

CARPET-SEWERS WANTED IMMEDIately, at No. 591 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—With board, on second and third floors front, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Possession 1st May; family private; unexceptionable references required; first-class house and location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW ROOMS to let to gentlemen who can appreciate desirable accommodations, and are willing to pay liberally for the same; breakfast and tea, if desired. By addressing L. S., Station G Post-office, a personal interview can be had.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and nurse, between 14th and 42d sts., and from 6th to 3d avs. Address, with terms and location, C., No. 43 East 33d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS! BRILLIANT SUCCESS!
SPLENDID PRODUCTION
OF THE EXCITING SENSATION DRAMA,
POMP OF CUDJO'S CAVE,
POMP OF CUDJO'S CAVE,
founded on Trowbridge's popular novel, "CUDJO'S CAVE," with characteristic scenery, appropriate costumes, splendid music and STARTLING EFFECTS.

Pomp, a slave	J. B. Nagle
Cudjo, an escaped contraband	W. L. Jamieson
Tooy, a venerable African	Mr. Hadaway
Toni Minnerich, a Dutch lad	Miss Alford
VIRGINIA VILLARS	Mrs. J. J. Prior

Supported by the entire company.

Act 1.—Mr. Villars' Home—The Plantation—La Torpeque Dance by Mr. S. Ra[illegible]ord, of Hooley's Minstrels.

Act 2.—Cudjo's Cave—Pomp a Fugitive—The Prophecy—"This continent is about to shake till the last chain of the last slave is shaken off, and the sin is punished and God says 'It is enough.'"

Act 3—Pass in Cumberland Mountains—Carl and Toby prisoners.

Act 4.—Mountain Torrent—Cudjo's Death—Rebs's surrender to the Stars and Stripes—Grand Tableau.

Mr. HARRISON, the Comic and Impromptu Singer, and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, will appear between the acts.

ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER
displayed between the first and second acts,
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
COLOSSAL GIANTS,
MONSIEUR JOSEPH, ex officer of the French Army, and ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.
Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest man living.
MAJOR WILLIE BAGLEY, the Wisconsin INFANT DRUMMER, only FOUR YEARS OLD, who beats the world as he does his drum.
PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and CHARTS, by PROF LIVINGSTON,
The celebrated Phrenologist and Psychologist.
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, aged 7, and 5 years, and 4 months—NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Bridal Group of GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS.
A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL,
and innumerable other curiosities.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

485 BROADWAY THEATRE, 485
BROADWAY. corner of Broome-st. BROADWAY.
GEORGE WOOD .... Manager.

OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, MAY 2,
Engagement of
SIMMONS,
the renowned
BALSILCONTHAUMATURGIST.

GEORGE WOOD has the pleasure of announcing, that he has assumed the management of the above theatre, and that a large sum of money has been invested in refitting it, and in

ELABORATE DECORATION AND UPHOLSTERY, with the view of restoring it to its pristine beauty and popularity. In the effort to accomplish this object the most recherche artistic talent has been called in aid. In verification of this statement the chaste and elegant frescoes which adorn the walls, have been designed and executed by the celebrated artist

Mr. A. ERTLE and assistants, of No. 545 Broadway.

With the desire of presenting to the public the freshest and most attractive novelties, the management has effected an engagement for a brief period with

SIMMONS,

The European and Japanese Illusionist, (whose wondrous skill eclipses the fame of Houdin, Freckill, Hermann, Anderson and Bosco.)

In honor of his debut in New-York, the theatre will be converted into an
IMMENSE MIRADOR,
from which will be seen the
ILLUSORY MIRACLES
OF THE
AUTOCRAT OF THE WORLD OF MAGIC,
who will be aided by
NO GLITTERING APPARATUS,
and abetted by
no confederates.

For full particulars see posters, programmes and descriptive pamphlets.

Box office open on SATURDAY, April 30, from 8 till 4.

MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

Due notice will be given of the commencement of the DRAMATIC SEASON.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

Third time this season, Holcroft's celebrated Comedy,
ROAD TO RUIN,
With the great cast that has stamped this play one of the standard attractions of this establishment.
TUESDAY, 113TH NIGHT OF
ROSEDALE,
With its Beautiful Scenery, Novel Machinery, Original Music, Great Cast, and Attractive Tableaux.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has engaged
MISS JANE COOMBS,
who will make her first appearance at this theatre as
LADY TEAZLE, in the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.
THURSDAY, 28TH—ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE.
SATURDAY—THE STRANGER.
WILD OATS, THE RIVALS, LOVE FOR LOVE, MARRIED LIFE, AMERICANS IN PARIS, THE WONDER, RURAL FELICITY and FOLLIES of a NIGHT, will shortly be produced.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Box office at No. 678 Broadway, (H. Dardonville.)
TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864,
LE DEMI MONDE,
Comedy in five acts, by M. Alexandre Dumas, fils.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28,
BENEFIT OF MR. PAUL JUIGNET,
MONTJOIE.
Play in five acts, by M. Octave Feuillet.
SATURDAY, April 30—closing performance of the season

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of original pictures by living artists,
IS NOW OPEN, AT THE GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway, daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 Illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Quartermaster's Office,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A LIGHT COUPE rockaway, nearly new, having been used less than three months, made by Messrs. J. R. Lawrence & Co., and sold only because the owner is going to Europe. Can be seen at Norris' Stables, Nos. 116 and 118 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons having friends or relatives in the vaults or grounds formerly occupied by Zion Church, corner Church and Leonard sts., are hereby notified that the removal of the same will take place on or about the 19th inst., to our burying ground, at Cypress Hill Cemetery.
T. McEATS, Sec'y. G. GILLETT, Chairman.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I.—The undersigned having leased this favorite hotel, it will be opened for the ensuing Summer on the 1st of June. Parties in town desiring to engage rooms, (or cottages, either with or without board,) will find Mr. Halbridge at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., from 12 to 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS.
D. M. HALBRIDGE & CO.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use the nitrous oxide gas, made pure and fresh every day by Dr. COLTON, who has had 20 years' experience in its manufacture. No. 22 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Nos. 622 and 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager .... J. H. Selwyn
THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
BY
A. OAKEY HALL,
entitled
LOYALINA;
or,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO,
and his
SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP
having proved
A GREAT SUCCESS,
with its
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
and
POWERFUL CAST;
it will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING,
preceded by the comic drama, entitled
OUR WIFE.
Doors open at 7¼; performances commence at 7¾. Seats secured three days in advance.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
STARTLING WONDERS,
MYSTERIOUS DISPLAYS,
AND
UNACCOUNTABLE MANIFESTATIONS,
in presence of the world-renowned
DAVENPORT BROTHERS,
far surpassing the most brilliant productions of the
MAGIC ART,
commencing
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; children under 12 years 25 cents.
Reserved seats can be secured at the office of the Institute, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., without extra charge.
G. S. LACEY, Agent.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Union square Department will be kept open on MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 25th and 26th, for the sale of some new goods that have just been received from Europe.

Admission 50 cents.
GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that no opera performance will take place during next week, in consequence of rehearsal and other preparations necessary for the production of Meyerbeer's chef d'oeuvre of the HUGUENOTS.

Particulars in future advertisements.

BANJO TAUGHT PERFECT IN ONE quarter.—It takes but 10 minutes to explain our simple method of teaching the banjo, after which the pupil can play most any tune and accompaniments to singing. Call or address DOBSON BROS., No. 74 4th-av., corner of 10th-st.

A GRAND CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN at Cooper Institute MONDAY EVENING, April 25, in behalf of the Christian Alliance, to aid them in assisting the families of disabled soldiers. Tickets 25 cents each; can be had at the door.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE WORLD-REnowned DAVENPORT BROTHERS will open with their mysterious manifestation, startling wonders, and incomprehensible demonstrations, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 26.

INSTRUCTION.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private lessons to business men, and guarantees, by his new system of hand-training, to remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, PRACTICED IN THE teaching of English, music, (instrumental and vocal,) and the rudiments of French, seeks the position of governess in a private family; refers to Ex-Mayor Havemeyer and others. For particulars, address T. E. BRINSMADE, No. 634 Broadway New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, IN a family of small children, by a lady of refinement and cultivation; terms moderate. Address Drawer No. 217 Albany.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given to persons holding the bills of the Washington County Bank, (Carolina Mills,) Rhode Island, that the same must be presented, with the name of the owner on the back of each bill, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of March next, in order to entitle the owner to a dividend thereon.

The public are cautioned against purchasing bills of the Bank of a recent issue, taken by parties for circulation, for which no consideration has been given, as they will not be entitled to any dividend.
WINGATE HAYES,
Receiver of Washington County Bank.
Providence, Jan. 1, 1864.

N. B.—The time for presenting the bills has been extended by the Court to April 30, 1864.
WINGATE HAYES, Receiver.
Providence, April 11, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES,
Office, Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, April 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASsau-st., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of May.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
Henry R. Conklin, Secretary.
Thomas W. Cowdrey, Treasurer.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

CLOSING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION

Immense Excitement on the Sword Contest.

GRANT THE WINNER BY 15,782 MAJORITY.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO GENERAL DIX.

Speeches by Charles F. Tracy and the Recipient of the Flag.

The Union-square Building Not Yet Closed.

THE SWORD CONTEST.

During the day the excitement was not very great, though the votes came in very rapidly. At 2 o'clock, the time the books were closed in the Arms and Trophies Department, Gen. McClellan had a majority of 2,256. The ballot-box was then placed at Stand No. 10, in the main hall. The votes commenced to come in even faster, and the excitement rapidly increased. At 8 o'clock the boxes were taken to the committee room, the committee opened them and commenced to count the ballots. Meanwhile the enthusiasm outside was growing greater and greater and manifested itself in various ways. Cheers upon cheers were given for each of the Generals. Jokes were cracked by each party at the expense of the other, but, notwithstanding the great excitement, the best of feeling prevailed throughout. The final vote was finally announced, and is as follows:

Total number of votes cast at both buildings, till the final close of the books, was 44,963; of which

Gen. Grant has received	30,291
Gen. McClellan	14,509
Scattering	163
Grant's majority	15,782

The scene at the time of the announcement of the result of the vote is indescribable. Cheers were given and heartily. Handkerchiefs waved, and every imaginable expression of joy and delight indulged in.

One letter was received containing a check for $10,000 for Gen. Grant, and signed "Loyal Citizens of New-York." Another signed the same, and also for Grant, contained $2,097. Another was received containing $75, representing as many votes for Grant, from Owego, Tioga County. The money was raised upon a subscription taken as follows:

The undersigned citizens of Owego, of the County of Tioga, believing that the Tiffany sword, now being voted for at the Metropolitan Fair, justly belongs to "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, and not to "Chickahominy" McClellan, hereby cast our dollars and votes for Grant.

Several letters containing from $50 to $200 and $300 were received for both Generals.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO GEN. DIX.

About nine o'clock last evening the very beautiful flag which had been exhibited in the Art Gallery, was presented to Gen. Dix. The hall was crowded to its utmost, and the number of ladies in the assemblage was very large. A platform had been erected about the centre of the hall, and on it a table was placed holding the "Signature Book." The crowd formed a circle around this platform, the front rank being composed exclusively of ladies. In the centre of the circle were Maj.-Gen. Dix, Gen. Anderson, and several members of the Executive Committee, Mr. Thos. C. Acton holding the flag. Mr. Charles F. Tracy, of the Executive Committee, addressed the audience as follows:

In January, 1861, Gen. Dix was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and, as such, had the direction of the revenue cutter service. On the 29th January, 1861, he sent a telegram to the treasury agent at New-Orleans, containing the remarkable words: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." This message was drawn up by Gen. Dix in his own handwriting, on a sheet of note paper, and signed by him; it was then given to a clerk, copied, directed and signed by Gen. Dix and sent over the wires to his agent. The original draft, in Gen. Dix handwriting throughout, is now in this City, and the copy now exhibited to you is a photograph fac simile of the original draft, which you will see has no mark of correction or change, in word, syllable or letter. Mr. Tracy here read the order, which is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1861.

Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Capt. Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

This was nearly three months before the firing upon Fort Sumter, and these strong patriotic words not only went through the electric wires to the Treasury Agent, but produced an electrical excitement in the heart of the whole country. The office of the Secretary of the Treasury usually has been deemed peculiarly a civic office; but on this occasion, fortunately, it was in the hands of a soldier by profession, prompt to do the right thing at the right time.

The message unfortunately reached the agent too late, the American flag was hauled down—the man who did it was not shot. The cutter was taken in the rebel service, and on the capture of New-Orleans a rebel commander set her on fire and abandoned her, when an officer in the revenue service, now an officer in the navy, Mr. Ritchie, rushed on board and brought away the rebel flag, which was found on the cutter, and also the American flag, which had been hauled down. Both these flags are now before you, the American flag fastened to its staff Union down by the hands of the rebels. The rebel flag as you see is a very shabby affair.

Mr. Tracy then addressed Gen. Dix as follows:

Gen. Dix, on behalf of the Metropolitan Fair Association, I present this flag to you, as its President, in token of the feeling of that body toward yourself as its leader and head, and preëminently efficient in all labors for the sympathy and aid of the suffering soldiers, and as an example of loyalty, patriotism and usefulness, at all times, from the commencement of this war to this day.

As a memorial of this order of Gen. Dix, a superb flag has been presented to the Metropolitan Fair Association, for the purpose of being presented to Gen. Dix, as President of that Association. The design was by a patriotic artist, Mr. Leutze, and a patriotic lady, Mrs. Blodgett, was at the expense of having it made and embroidered. The flag is therefore the gift of Mr. Leutze and Mrs. Blodgett to the Association. Many citizens desiring to join in the testimonial to Gen. Dix, a book was provided, in which they inscribed their names, saying that they would "gladly enroll themselves among the friends and admirers of a brave heart and a ready hand in the day of oppression and danger." This book was presented first to the President of the United States, and (producing the book) you see the first signature is "A. Lincoln;" next is that of the Vice-President, then follows that of Gen. Scott, next those of the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives in Congress and numbers of patriotic citizens who have signed the book in this room.

Mr. Tracy then displayed the presentation flag and added, you perceive the design is the figure of liberty rising from her seat, grasping the American flag with one hand, and holding the thunderbolts with the other, and the legend is in the immortal words of Gen. Dix himself, extracted from the order before mentioned; the flag itself is elaborately wrought, and is in all respects in the highest style of the decorative art.

Gen. Dix received the flag from Mr. Tracy, and responded as follows:

Mr. Tracy, I am very much at a loss for words to express to you, my thanks for your courtesy, to the managers at the Metropolitan Fair for the honor they have done me, to the accomplished lady to whom this presentation is primarily due for her kindness and liberality, and to the distinguished artist by whom this flag was designed. I fear, Sir, that you have attributed to me far greater merit than I deserve. When I gave the order which this flag is designed to commemorate, I only considered myself as performing a duty which I could not have left undone without infidelity to the country. It was a season of severe trial, without doubt; but I felt every day and every hour that we were dishonored by permitting the public property to be seized, the authority of the Government to be set at defiance, and the flag of the Union—the emblem of unnumbered victories, and of the dominion of law and social order—to be trampled under foot, while scarcely a voice was raised to denounce the treason. The sentiment itself was in every patriotic heart. That truth is sufficiently attested by the generous response it received. I merely gave it utterance, and thus appealed to the country, from the submission to insult and wrong which was degrading and destroying us.

For this flag, so exquisite in workmanship, and conveying a compliment so graceful, so worthy to be prized and cherished, and for this autograph book, bearing on its pages so many illustrious names—coming as they do from a lady who does everything gracefully and well—I never can be sufficiently thankful. I beg you, Sir, to assure her that they will be preserved by me and my family as a possession of inestimable value; as significant memorials of the greatest crisis in our history, and as a grateful memento of those with whom I have had the happiness of being associated in this noble enterprise for the relief of the gallant soldiers who have become disabled in their country's cause.

The utmost enthusiasm was exhibited during the presentation, and at the close of his speech, Gen. Dix was heartily congratulated by his numerous friends and admirers.

THE AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

One of the most interesting and valuable objects of sale in the fair is the autograph album, presented by Mrs. Vincenzo Botta, containing hundreds of autographs of Europeans and Americans, distinguished in public station or in the walks of literature. Many of these autographs embody sentiments specially appropriate for the occasion. Others are in the form of old letters or notes. A large number are accompanied with portraits. Among the English autographs are that of Queen Victoria, her predecessor, William IV.; Lady Blessington, Lady Byron, Maria Edgeworth, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Browning, Florence Nightingale, Carlyle, Macaulay, Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, Lander, Hood, Hallam, Talford, Cobden. Among the German, a page of Schiller, four pages of Grimm, Humboldt, Freiligrath, Ollendorf, Thalberg. Among the French, Queen Hortense, Prince Napoleon, Guizot, Thiers, Le Rochejaquelin, Montalembert, Persigny, De Morny, Chateaubriand, Casimir Perier, de Broglie, Duchatel, De Toqueville, Gasperin, Lamartine, Eugene Sue, Lammenais, Michelet, Baron Louis, Laboulyae, De Girardin. Among the Italian, Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi, Cavour, Della Marmora, Gen. Cialdini, Minghetti, Sismondi, Botta, Mamiani, Silvio Pellico, Riascoli, Mansoni, Ristori, Rossini, Donizetti, Verdi. Among the Swedish, Queen Dowager Josephine, Hans Andersen, Frederica Bremer, Jenny Lind, Ole Bull. The American autographs comprise scores of most notable American names, from George Washington down—political, military and literary. The entire collection reflects the highest credit upon the patriotic energy of Mrs. Botta, and ought to command a magnificent pecuniary return to the great cause which prompted it.

A LOYAL GEORGIAN LADY.

Bitter as many of the women of the South are in their hostility to the Union, there are those among them who still love the old Government and are willing to contribute to the comfort of those who are fighting its battles. A forcible illustration of the fact has just been given in the receipt of a silver-mounted belt and some other gifts, valued in all at £20, from Mrs. A. E. Hepburn, a native Georgian, who is now making her home in England. Mrs. Hepburn is a widow of a Col. Hepburn, who was killed in a duel some time ago. She has advocated our cause in England during the last two or three years with considerable effect. The following letter accompanied Mrs. Hepburn's generous present:

LONDON, March 28, 1864.
72 Piccadilly.

To Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Lady President of the Metropolitan Fair for the Benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, New-York:

DEAR MADAM: The deep sympathy I feel with the noble instincts of Christian charity and God-serving humanity which have prompted the ladies of my beloved country to propose and carry out the working benefits for the health, relief and restoration of our brave and gallant soldiers in, and returning from the battle-field, has induced me to contribute to the common cause, to swell the list of beautiful gifts now about to leave this country from one and all who feel interested in the glorious cause.

May God speed the work and crown your efforts with success. How can a cause founded on charity and sympathy fail? The Union Belt I beg you will accept as a small offering for the benefit of the living, brave and beloved soldiers, and the Chain and Cross in memory of the sacred dead who have fallen in defending our glorious *Union* cause in support of our Constitution and laws. And now, dear madam,

I remain sincerely yours,
The devoted friend to the Union, and my *whole country undivided and entire.*

A native Georgian,
MRS. A. E. HEPBURN.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:

Sales to 3 P. M.	$15,070 94
Admissions Fourteenth-street	2,196 50
Admissions Union-square	804 50
Donations	5,825 05
Total	$23,896 79

Reports from other departments:

Union-square gross receipts to date	$67,773 70
Fire Department gross receipts to date	24,000 00
Restaurant	63,800 00

Union-Square Buildings.

The departments on Union-square will remain open on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Although the booths and stalls look rather bare and empty now, they will be replenished before Monday morning, and be as brilliant as ever. Probably some of the unsold goods from the Fourteenth-street fair will be removed to this building, and there are pincushions still on hand numerous enough to fill several stands.

The usual crowd were present last evening, and seemed to enjoy the music, the promenade, the Park and the ghost, without troubling themselves about the empty tables and deserted booths. A ballot box was placed here to receive votes for the army swords, and quite a number of envelopes were deposited in it. At 8 o'clock it was closed and taken over to the committee rooms on Fourteenth-street, to be counted with the other ballots.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The Kitchen still continues to be one of the principal attractions of the Fair. It will remain, and can be seen in its present state several days longer. The rare antiques given to the Committee will be sold at auction. Among these curiosities is an autograph of *Rip Van Dam*, which is very rare and ought to command a high price from collectors of autographs. A beautiful chair, 150 years old, covered with satin, elaborately embroidered; an Almanac published over 100 years ago; a very ancient Dutch passport; a pewter plate which is a well-authenticated Revolutionary relic; a Psalm sung at the funeral service of Gen. Washington, and many other things which will be prizes to the antiquary, will be put up for sale to the highest bidder. Doubtless the managers of the Kitchen find a full reward for their unceasing labors, their cheerful sacrifice of time and comfort, in the large sum that their efforts have added to the receipts of the fair.

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Photographic artists were busy here yesterday morning, taking views of the room from various points. This is the commencement of a series of views of this department, the Knickerbocker Kitchen, the Music-room and the Children's Department, gotten up by Mr. White, the architect of the Union-square buildings. They will be for sale at Goupil's, corner of Broadway and Ninth-street, the proceeds to go entirely for the benefit of the fair. Nothing can be more appropriate as a present to distant friends than a set of these views, and Mr. White hopes to add several thousand dollars to the funds of the fair through this means. If he does, it will only be a small portion of what he has done for the departments under his charge, in superintending the erection of the buildings, the decoration of the rooms, and in lending his assistance in every department since the opening.

Some very fine Swiss watches are for sale in the Swiss stall at Union-square. They have been presented to the Fair by manufacturers of watches in Geneva, and are superior articles in every respect. They will not be sold at auction, but can be bought at private sale fully as cheap as any place in the City.

The floral departments are still well supplied with flowers, plants, bouquets, &c., and will be open until Wednesday.

The prices of admission for Monday and Tuesday have not yet been announced.

New-York Female Bible Society.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the New-York Female Bible Society was celebrated in the Room of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, on Astor-place, on Thursday, the 14th inst. Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., one of the Secretaries of the Parent Society, presided; the devotional services were conducted by Rev. Albert S. Hunt, of the First-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn; an excellent report, prepared by the Secretary, Mrs. Dr. Olin, was read; and addresses were delivered by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., of this City, and Rev. Wm. J. R. Taylor, D. D., one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society. The exercises throughout were of an exceedingly instructive and interesting character. The receipts of the society for the year amounted to $6,877 97; of which $4,659 64 was appropriated for the support of Bible-readers; and the remainder was paid over to the Parent Institution; for Bible distribution, $885 24; and as a donation, $1,333 08. The character and the benevolent design of this noble association may be seen from the following extracts from the annual report: "Having added to the work of collecting money, the personal oversight of its distribution, we can follow our Bibles, not only in imagination to the far off nations crying for help, but to the crowded tenement houses of our own City, where the sight of the eyes affects the heart. The monthly reports of our Bible-women, now twenty-seven in number, give us the 'Missing Link' to these homes of poverty and privation. We see them brighten under the influence of patient, persistent effort; neglected children, with newly-awakened ideas of order and neatness, learning to make the garments purchased by their own industry and economy; weary spirits strengthened, and darkened minds illumined by the entrance of God's Word. Visits are made to forlorn ones, overlooked even by the comprehensive sweep of our benevolent societies; and we trust that the records of eternity will bear the names of many ransomed ones, who have gained their heavenly home through the helping hands we have been enabled to extend to them." The report throughout is exceedingly able and interesting, and will amply repay a careful perusal. No person can read it without devout gratitude to God for raising up an institution of this kind in the heart of this great Metropolis. It contains an eloquent appeal to all the friends of the Bible to aid in the work. Affecting incidents are stated, which give a vivid idea of the work of the Bible reader. The report concludes in this wise: "We send light-bearers into the darkest places, and seek to help those for whose aid no hand is stretched out. *We need increased means for the work; and we appeal with confidence to the great heart of the public to aid us in supporting and enlarging it.*" The officers of the society are: Mrs. David Codwise, First Directress; Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Second Directress; Mrs. James Brown, Third Directress; Miss Cornelia L. Westerlo, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Dr. Olin, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Treasurer.

THE SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY.

INTERESTING COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES.

The Proposed Monument in Central Park—Laying of the Corner-stone.

OBSERVANCES AT THE THEATRES.

Yesterday awoke lowering and gloomy, and so continued until ten A. M., when the clouds gave way, the sun shone brightly, and the first beautiful, genial and glorious day of Spring was born. It was fitting. It was the day on which America paid homage to the memory of Shakespeare, and sought to honor his genius and give tangible and permanent form to the demonstrations. Certain Dramatic circles had decided upon a monument, and yesterday being the three hundredth anniversary of his birth, was selected as the time on which to lay the corner stone. The design, it is supposed, will be intrusted to our accomplished countrywoman, Miss Hosmer; the desire is that the monument shall be purely American. The location given, and cordially given, by the Park Commissioners, was at the southeast corner of the Mall, a most prominent and beautiful one. The hour designated for the ceremonies was 12 M., and at the moment they began, a not very large but indisputably a very elegant and intellectual audience was assembled; very many ladies, fair, beautiful and bright; the poet, the sculptor, the painter, the historian and the jurist, the ministers to the mind and those to the body; those famed and honored in the profession, which to the Bard of Avon owes so much, and those who seek fame and honor in it; critics of the keen yet just, generous pen; the journalist and the litterateur—some of all were there.

Mr. Booth was unable to be present until after the ceremonies were over, in consequence of rehearsal for the evening. But he was on the ground where many would have rejoiced to have heard from him, soon after the dispersal. To show the excitement created by and the interest felt in this Tercentenary, we mention the fact that $100 was offered yesterday morning at the Winter Garden for a box, or for six seats; not one of either could be had. At Wheatley's, money was "no object." The lucky man who secured seats on or before Thursday, could sell them at from $10 to $50 advance.

Among those of the dramatic profession present were Mr. Hackett, William Wheatley, Wm. Davidge, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vining, Mr. Browne, Mr. Grover, manager of the Washington Theatre; Mr. Kingston, manager of the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia; Mr. E. Lamb, Henry Watkins, F. Andrews and C. J. Parsloe. Rev. Dr. Osgood, W. B. Astor, Mayor Gunther, John Savage, Mr. Dean, father of Julia Dean Hayne; W. Stuart, C. S. Bernard, Secretary of the Dramatic Fund Association, and Rev. Father Hecker, were also present.

After the performance by Dodworth's Band of the Soldier's Chorus, from "Faust," Andrew H. Green, on behalf of the Central Park Commission, called the assembly to order, and read the following authorization of the laying of the foundation of the monument to

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,
April 23, 1864.

James H. Hackett, Esq., William Wheatley, Esq., Edwin Booth, Esq., and Hon. Charles P. Daly, of the City of New-York, having made application to the Commissioners of the Central Park, on behalf of the actors and theatrical managers of the City of New-York, for leave to place within the said Park the foundation of a monumental statue to William Shakespeare, and the said Commissioners having, on due consideration, determined that such monument would be eminently appropriate to the public grounds of the City, have therefore consented to accept the same and to place it within the said Park for the adornment thereof, there forever to remain for the public gratification and enjoyment. To this end the said Commissioners have further consented that the foundation of said moument be laid in the said Park, on the 23d day of April, 1864, subject to the ordinances and rules provided or to be provided for the control and preservation of statuary and monumental structures of the said Park. By authority of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

When he had concluded the reading of the Authorization, he introduced Hon. Chas. P. Daly, who spoke as follows:

JUDGE DALY'S ADDRESS.

We assemble at this place to-day, the three hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Shakespeare, to lay the corner-stone of a memorial work of art to be erected here in attestation of the respect and veneration with which the memory of Shakespeare is cherished by the American people. We who speak the English tongue, and inherit with our language all the treasures of its literature, have presented to us in the occasion which gives to this day its special significance an opportunity to do what will be done in England and Germany, to manifest by some public act, our sympathy with, appreciation of, and common property in the works which Shakespeare has left for the delight and instruction of mankind, and which, if we omitted to do, would be a reflection upon us as an intellectual and cultivated people. The time, it is true, is not propitious. We are involved in war, but Germany is in the same situation, and it is a mark of the superior cultivation of both nations that with the heavy responsibilities, and great exactions which such an event creates, we can, notwithstanding, pay our tribute when it is appropriate that we should do so to the greatest name in all literature. That title by common consent has been awarded to Shakespeare. No writer of any age or nation has sounded so deeply the depths of human nature, or portrayed with equal power the passions that deform and the virtues that dignify and adorn it. The productions of no other mind have satisfied so completely the varied tastes of men, and received to the same extent the applause of the multitude, with the admiration of the profound. While other great writers are marked by characteristics which distinguish them from each other, he appears to have possessed every merit of which they were separately capable, and to have had attributes of his own wherein none have approached him. In him the greatest contrasts unite and the most opposite qualities. The power of portraying with equal truth the ingeneousness of innocence, and the subtlety of craft; of exhibiting all that is high and noble, with all that is mean in human character. The most luxuriant and powerful imagination allied to the most delicate and playful fancy. An exuberant and overflowing humor combined with a subtle and penetrating wit. The highest soarings of human thought, and the profoundest maxims of human wisdom, in connection with the most minute delineations of the weaknesses, the vices, and the follies of men. He has, in a word, represented the infinite diversity of human nature as no other man has ever painted it, and as probably no other man ever will. To his fame we can add nothing. He has built his own monument in his works, and was himself aware how perpetual that monument would be. To the unknown person to whom he addressed his fifty-fifth sonnet he has, with prophetic consciousness of his future immortality, expressed himself in these words:

"Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
  Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme,
But you shall shine, more bright in these contents
  Than unswept stone, besmeared by sluttish time.
When wasteful wars shall statues overturn,
  And broils root out the work of masonry,
Nor Mars' sword, nor War's quick fires shall burn
  The living record of your memory."

And again, in the eighty-first sonnet:

"Your monument shall be my gentle verse,
  Which eyes not yet created shall o'er read.
You still shall live (such virtue hath my pen)
  Where breath most breathes, e'en in the mouths of men."

But feeling as we do, to quote again from his own works, that

"Wherever the bright sun of Heaven shall shine,
  His honor and the greatness of his name shall be."

We can and shall do honor to ourselves by adorning the central and principal part of our City with a work to be executed by an American sculptor, which shall be alike commemorative of the event celebrated to-day, and of the state of the arts in this country, which shall present to all who visit this place in their hours of recreation, among the many objects of nature and art which embellish it, the figure and expressive features of a man who was too universal to be the property of any one age or nation. While much there is connected with the celebration of the day will pass away with the event and be forgotten, we propose at least to do something that will be permanent.

To the gentlemen of the dramatic profession we owe the inauguration of this monument, and to their exertions in the future we shall be largely indebted for its completion. From them this reverential duty comes most appropriately, for Shakespeare was himself a player, and I accordingly call upon Mr. Hackett, a distinguished member of that profession, a native of this City, and the oldest American actor present, to perform the ceremony of laying the corner-stone.

SPEECH OF MR. HACKETT.

Having the honor thus committed to me, I will proceed at once, in the presence of this assemblage, to lay the corner-stone of the first monument proposed to be raised in America to William Shakespeare, and afterward I will rely upon one of my associates—Mr. William Wheatley—to close this ceremony, by adding some of his own to the sentiments which have just been so eloquently and impressively uttered by his Honor Judge Daly, my own being hushed in the performance of this reverent act. The reverence of those gathered round was too deeply awakened to admit of applause. The majestic presence of the great poet seemed to pervade the spot, and the universal feeling that seemed to animate every one was that even in the human world there may be a greatness that is so transcendent and far-reaching that it may command, not merely our admiration and our gratitude, but our homage as well.

After the playing by the band of the "Wedding March," from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a piece peculiarly well adapted to the occasion, Mr. Hackett proceeded with the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, a piece of granite, inscribed on the top:

CENTRAL PARK.
SHAKESPEARE.
April 23, 1864.

The stone having been lowered to its place, Judge Daly took the trowel which had been used in placing the mortar, and presented it to Mr. Hackett, as a memento of the interesting occasion and the conspicuous part which he had performed in it. Mr. Wheatley then delivered the following admirable address:

SPEECH OF WM. WHEATLEY, ESQ.

Standing as I do in the midst of the wisdom and the reverence of our great city, I may well feel some diffidence in attempting to address you. Here we find grave judges, reverend divines, statesmen, poets, authors, actors—all united on this the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, to do honor to his memory. The myriad-minded Shakespeare! The sweet swan of Avon! The "deer stealer" of [illegible]!

"Each scene of varied life he drew
Exhausted worlds, and then imagined new." [Applause.]

It is a pleasing observance in our theatres that spectators of all classes and ages are never wearied of representations of Shakespeare. With every year of lengthening life, the lovers of poetry and the observers of mankind feel the links which bind their affections to him grow stronger. In youth, the spirit and action of his scenes excite the attention and the imagination; in mature years the wonderful variety, truthful delineation of his characters, and the exquisite beauty of the images that enrich every page are more forcibly appreciated; and when many of the delights of life are extinguished by still advancing time, the reader recurs to Shakespeare and finds the charm unbroken. Thus, through all the stages of life, delighted and instructed, we are disposed to yield a full assent to the warmly expressed judgment of Hallam, that the name of Shakespeare is the greatest in our literature—is the greatest in *all* literature. [Applause.] I will detain you but a few moments longer, while I read these lines prepared for the occasion:

Three hundred years have passed away,
  Since by the Avon—gentle river—
A bard to cheer the hearts of men,
  Was sent us by the great All-giver.

Who has not read his honeyed page,
  Wet with the maid-wife of Verona,
With Beatrice and Rosalind joyed,
  Or sighed with gentle Desdamona?

Who has not mourned with injured Lear,
  Or wished success to mad Petrucio?
Who has not felt a moistened eye
  At death of gallant, brave Mercutio?

Who has not reveled with Prince Hal? [Applause.]
  Ah me! what fancies rise up thickly!
We've sobbed with Falstaff at Gad's Hill,
  And quaffed sack brewed by Hostess Quickly.

Where'er our English language pours
  Its wealth of song—where'er 'tis spoken,
There "Avon's Swan" finds worshipers,
  And there his charms can ne'er be broken.

Kings—purpled puppets of a day—
  Dwell for a space in hist'ry's story;
The dust of ages yet to come,
  Cannot efface our Shakespeare's glory.

And long as babbling Avon pours
  Its rippling tribute to the ocean,
Long as the planets in the sky
  Keep on unchanged their heavenly motion;

So long shall Shakespeare's name be sung,
  And homage to him be awarded;
His memory in all hearts kept green,
  'Till the last syllable of time's recorded.

[Applause.]

The band played "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." Mayor Gunther then came forward, and accepted, on behalf of the City, the tribute to the memory of the poet. He said:

REMARKS OF MAYOR GUNTHER.

On behalf of the community which I represent as Mayor of this City, I accept the tribute this day tendered to the memory of Shakespeare, and I have no doubt that our citizens will highly appreciate the motives of those parties who have inaugurated this movement.

Judge Daly announced that with the music the ceremonies of the day would be concluded. Before the band had ceased playing the "Genadiers' March," the railing inclosing the small interior space about the stone, which had been occupied by those engaged in conducting the ceremonies was removed, and those in attendance crowded up to the spot to get a nearer view of the special object of attraction. The day had continued as beautiful as the thought that suggested the erection, within the limits of the metropolis of America, yet away from the sound of its busy streets, of a fitting monument to the memory of Shakespeare.

THE EVENING.

Niblo's was crowded in the evening to witness Hackett's *Falstaff*. He was supported by Mr. Wheatley in a manner which won for the latter new laurels, even though he be an acknowledged artist. The receipts of the evening were upwards of $1,200, which will be appropriated to the Monument Fund. Notwithstanding the urgency of an enthusiastic audience, neither Mr. Hackett or Mr. Wheatley felt able to respond in a speech at the drop of the curtain.

At Winter Garden was an overflowing audience, there being neither sitting or standing room. Booth's "Romeo" was, as all his efforts are, chaste and elegant, and Miss Avonia Jones, as "Juliet," added to an already enviable reputation. At the close the call for Booth was uproarious, but he failed to respond. Edwin James, Esq, went before the curtain and made a few remarks, pertinent to the occasion. The calls for Booth were renewed, became continuous and deafening, and he had to go forward. He made a speech short and modest, but to the point, and got out of the way so soon as possible, evidently preferring ten Romeos to one speech-making. The receipts at the Garden are estimated at $1,700.

Barnum's was also crowded to its capacity, and the returns will be very handsome.

There is much to be said in regard to the manner in which this monument project has been entered upon, and many suggestions to be made. Some serious errors have been made by the gentleman who has assumed all the credit, if not all the labor, which timely hints may correct. They will be given, at all events.

Enormous Importations of Foreign Goods at the Port of New-York.

RECKLESS POPULAR EXTRAVAGANCE—ONE SUBSTANTIAL REASON WHY THE CURRENCY IS DEPRECIATED.

During the week just closed, the imports of foreign goods at the port of New-York were to the enormous amount of $7,468,933 in gold, or, with gold at 75 per cent. premium, equal to nearly $13,171,000 in currency. Of the importations, $1,340,534 were in dry goods and $6,128,399 in general merchandise.

The exports from the port during the week were of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (exclusive of specie,) $3,669,907 in currency, and of specie about $3,000,000, or equal to $5,250,000 with gold at 75 per cent. premium.

Thus our imports in a single week were, in currency value equal to about $13,171,000, and our exports to about $8,920,000, leaving us indebted on the week's foreign trade to the amount of $4,251,000.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of these facts, and of their bearing on the public credit. It is obvious that such an extravagant use of foreign productions must embarrass our financial system very seriously, and bear hard on our national currency. If our people were as thrifty as they should be, in "the trying times" which are upon us, we would export more than we import, and save ourselves from the perilous consequences of heavy indebtedness to Europe. Morever, rigid economy in the use of foreign goods would tend to keep the bulk of the specie product of the country at home, and thus lead to a material abatement of the premium on gold, which would be advantageous not only to the credit of the Government, but to every individual resident of the Republic, by bringing about a reduction in the cost of living. Surely these are reasons sufficiently cogent to urge our people to be as frugal in their expenditures as were our forefathers, while struggling for the independence of the nation.

Heavy Exchanges of Property in South Brooklyn.

About a year ago, Mr. Wm. B. Barber, well known on 'Change as a grain and provision speculator of somewhat fickle fortune, but of invincible energy, bought of the executors of the late Alfred Large the splendid mansion, known as "Large's," fronting on Clinton-street, west side, between Union and President, South Brooklyn, for the sum of $40,000. Mr. Barber made it his residence during the year. A few weeks ago he exchanged it for the very handsome house and grounds of Mr. Augustus E. Masters, running through from First to Second-place, also in South Brooklyn, Mr. Masters paying to Mr. Barber $25,000 cash to boot. Very speedily Mr. Barber found a buyer for the Masters property at $40,000 cash, just the price paid a year ago for large mansion and grounds on Clinton-street. Mr. Barber thus netted $25,000 for a year's investment of $40,000. Since he sold the Masters property he has purchased of the executors of the late Edward Kellogg the first-class extra wide three-story and attic brick house, No. 166 President-street, south side, with three lots of ground, handsomely laid out, for the sum of $21,000.

PRESENTATION TO A CITY OFFICIAL.—At a supper given at Delmonico's, down town, Wednesday evening, by some friends of Chas. E. Loew, Esq., the Collector of City Revenue in the Finance Department, in honor of his birthday, that gentleman was surprised by the presentation of a splendid gold hunting-case Nardin watch, with a heavy gold guard-chain attached. [illegible] Harrison [illegible]. The watch bears this inscription: "Presented to Charles E. Loew, by a few friends, as a token of the appreciation of his social qualities and official integrity, April 21, 1864."

ALLEGED MURDEROUS CONSPIRACY.

A Merchant in Chambers-street Implicated—The Arrest and Confession of Two Hired Murderers.

A case of unusual interest, and, so far as we have been able to obtain the evidence in the matter, also one of unusual turpitude, was brought to light yesterday afternoon at the Essex Market Police Court. Mr. John D. Lewis, of the firm of J. D. Lewis & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, doing business at No. 101 Chambers-street, corner of Church, was arrested on the charge of having conspired to murder a respectable merchant of this City, named John H. Anderson. For the purpose of effecting his designs, it seems that Lewis made an agreement with Jeremiah McCarty and a man named Ackerman to put Anderson out of the way. The sum of $50 was paid down by Lewis when the arrangement was made, and a promise of a much larger compensation if the object was effected.

Anderson and Lewis had formerly been connected in business, but on account of some misunderstanding their relations were dissolved. Anderson then went to No. 87 Chambers-street, where he became connected with the firm of Davis & Rhodes. A spirit of competition hence sprung up, and Lewis and Anderson were all the time at variance.

From the circumstances as they have thus far been developed, the two men, McCarty and Ackerman, were, at a late hour on Tuesday night, found engage in a quarrel in the vicinity of the Thirteenth Ward Station-house. The officer in charged listened necessarily to the conversation, and in a few moments he learned that the dispute was in regard to the division of the aforesaid $50. The talk related to the killing of a man at No. 15 Ninth-street, (the residence of Mr. Anderson.) They were to commit the murder on Sunday night last, at the latest, and on that evening they met near the house, and waited several hours for their anticipated victim. When midnight came their vigilence flagged, and they soon after left the premises. About 1 o'clock Mr. Anderson returned to his home. A day or two after this a young man called at Mr. Anderson's residence, in Ninth-street, and asked the person who opened the door at what hour he, Mr. A., came home at night. The answer given, it seems, was satisfactory, and the young man took his departure. From all these facts and circumstances taken in connection with some others more definite and conclusive, but which for good reasons are not made public at this time, the Police felt warranted in making the arrest of McCarty and Ackerman. They were taken before Justice Shandley. McCarty made a full confession, in which he set forth that himself and Ackerman had been employed by Mr. John D. Lewis, of the firm of J. D. Lewis & Co., doing business at No. 111 Chambers-street, to waylay and take the life of John Anderson, of the firm of Davis & Rhodes, wholesale dry goods dealers, at No. 87 Chambers-street. Ackerman, too, confessed that he had been paid a certain sum by Lewis to aid in dispatching Mr. Anderson. Ackerman also said, that Lewis agreed to pay them a much larger sum, in case they succeeded in the murder. In compliance with the arrangement made with Lewis, the culprits say they provided themselves with heavy clubs, and went to the residence of Anderson, and there watched for him until they made up their minds their victim had gained an entrance to his home in some way unknown to them. While the two were waiting in Ninth-street, McCarty became very nervous, and announced to his confederate his unwillingness to perform his part of the murder. After a brief consultation, they both agreed to abandon the enterprize as a bad job. Subsequently, however, they got into a quarrel in regard to the division of the money, as stated above.

On the strength of these confessions, and the facts above stated, the Police authorities promptly took Mr. J. D. Lewis into custody. He has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000, to await further developments.

Respecting this matter, Mr. Lewis has requested the publication of the following card:

To the Public:

It having been announced through the press that I have been arraigned before Mr. Justice Shandley, of the Essex Police Court, on a charge of conspiring with others to procure the death of Mr. John H. Anderson, I desire to say that the charge is without foundation in fact, and in as much as such charge is in process of investigation before said Justice, I respectfully request, in the meantime, a suspension of public opinion.

J. D. LEWIS.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

THE AIR-GUN NUISANCE.—The City Hall Park has again become the scene of an air-gun nuisance. In the immediate vicinity of the barracks there were over a dozen air-gun exhibitions, doing a brisk business, most of whom allowed their customers to fire promiscuously at their targets regardless of the danger to passers-by. Park Row and Chatham-street are infested by air-gun men, six of whom were stationed during the day between Broadway and Tryon Row. The danger arising from the use of air-guns, where hundreds of people are passing in all directions, is very great. A gentleman was struck yesterday, near the City Hall, by a missle from an air-gun which nearly destroyed one of his eyes. The nuisance should be abated.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold....b3	177⅛	200 Northwestern.....	58¾
100 Erie R..........b3	116⅛	300 Fort Wayne.......	122¾
200 do..............	116⅛	100 do...............	122⅝
300 do..........s3	116⅜	200 do...............	122⅝
100 Hudson R. R.....b3	141	300 do..........b3	123
100 do..........b3	141⅛	300 Wabash...........	71
100 do..........b3	141⅛	200 do...............	70
200 do..........b3	141⅜	100 do...............	72
400 Reading R.......b3	140	20,000 O. & Miss......	59⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.......	145	10,000 do..........b3	60
100 do..........s3	144	100 Canton Co.......b3	49
400 M. S. & N. I. R....	96	300 do...............	49
50 Ill. Cen. R.........	132¼	200 Central Coal Co..	70
300 Pittsburgh ex-div..	116	500 Quick. Min. Co...	71
400 do..........b3	116	50 do...............	72
200 do..............	115¾	100 do...............	71⅛
100 do..............	115	50 Q. H. G. M. Co....	14
200 do..........b3	116⅛	200 Mar. Min. Co.....	38
100 do..............	115⅝	100 do...............	38⅜

[Advertisement.]

IS HE A GREAT MAN? WHAT OF HIS BRAIN? WOULD HE MAKE A GOOD LEADER?—See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for May, now ready, with portrait, phrenological analysis of Gen. B. F. Butler, with a brief historical sketch of his life; also, that of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Mr. Merriam, etc. Articles on Ethnology, Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology and Psychology, complete the number. Only 15 cents, by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Mississippi, from New-Orleans—Col. Kimbal, Lieut.-Col. Kelsey, Dr. Thompson, Capt. Packard and wife, Capt. Goddard, Capt. Lovell, Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Bray and wife, Capt. Winter and wife, C. D. E. Vriot and wife, Mrs. Pitfield, Mrs Brown, Mrs. Pierson, Miss Pierson, Lieut. Killens, H. Caldwell, D. H. Niles, J. A. Richardson, J. B. Reeve, A. B. Durgin, D. Chesley, H. Bursell, Lieut. Kimball, Lieut. Waking.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans and Havana—Judge Duval, E. J. Florence, J. L. Florence and servant, Mr. Fitzhugh and lady, Wm. Danny, J. Rodd, J. Teller, lady and son; M. C. P. Wood, Miss Kenyon, A. Levy and nephew, J. Flenny, E. Laplarte, J. Kimball and lady, J. M. Duberwood and lady; W. M. Newman, Dr. Kindlebreze, J. Holly and family, Miss Porter, A. L. Page, Mrs. Carwin, N. Stubbuck, W. Johnston, J. V. Ayres, J. M. Ayres and servant, J. M. Marshall, J. Osgood and lady, G. Punderford, M. Davis, Capt. Washburn, Mrs. Montgomery, W. D. Chandler, Mrs. Wisdom and child, D. G. Gibbinois, Capt. Barbier, J. Valier and family, D. N. Battasia, S. S. Zelnister, E. Levrich and son, E. Leonien, T. D. Day and family, Miss Dennis, Mrs. J. O. Woodruff, A. Chichester, Mrs. J. Biddle, B. F. Hewett, Mrs. Plews, W. Golding, W. P. Peck, Capt. French, E. Walsh, A. P. Pellis, J. L. Boyd, C. M. Dyaz, Dr. Macken, D. P. Barkyat, J. P. Tanburger, A. M. Holbrooks, Mrs. Wellington, Col. Irwin, Col. Frank Howe and 33 in steerage. Havana—M. Midani, J. W. Brewster, A. Currier, F. B. Chicote, A. Horn, J. Pecandet, A. Currier, J. M. Damon, J. J. Jampura, M. Sanz, D. Newman, J. Newman, J. Pordinas, P. P. Romero, J. C. Alger, F. O. Valderma, Mrs. Hernandez and children, P. R. Ross, F. M. Sage, L. Duppier, J. M. Caballis, C. W. Richards, N. Carter, J. E. Crocker, Mrs. Harkie, Mrs. Conner, L. Brandt, J. Peria and lady, J. Miranda and son, M. V. Bittencourt, Mr. Zuldivar and sister, G. Stolpman, W. Essen, Chas. Menck.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 23—*In steamship Corsica, for New-York*—Mr. Erikson and three children, Hudson City; Lieut. McKenzie, Miss Major and sister, Com.-Gen. Major and child, Com.-Sergt. T. Fleming, wife and two children; F. Slotus, Philadelphia; J. Vandrell, New-York; Mr. F. Waldo, New-York; W. Whiting, New-York; [illegible], New-York; Ph. Millard, Paris; A. C. Mo[illegible] Wm. Manchester; Miss Bell Barber, Geo. Willis, New-York; F. Coy, J. T. Ferris, England; Rev. [illegible], Nassau; James Paterson, J. A. Chambers, New-York; [illegible]; John Farrel, John Cason, Thos. Predis; G. H. Murray, John Murray, Alex. Hulton, J. Fitzgerald, Jno. Cornelius, Hugh Farley, F. Farley, D. Houghton, Edward Fortune, Hugh Clyde, John Cavanagh.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—[illegible] Borz and child, Miss Bertram, A. [illegible], [illegible], Henry Shepard, Jr., R. Bertram, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. M. Fallstein, J. C. Kidd, John G. [illegible], [illegible] Rinaldo, Capt. E. K. Moorey and wife, [illegible], [illegible] Bertamme, S. Joseph, T. C. Holmes, Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] G. W. Garrisson, A. Finch, Mrs. [illegible], Miss Anna Neville Benveam, Col. L. Goodrich, O. Sherwin, H. C. Paxon, Jas. A. Miller, John Muce, E. Thompson, Capt. Hamlin, A. W. Kerrigan.

APRIL 23.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Miss Hecht, Miss Carr, Mrs. H. E. Hammarshold and daughter, Mr. King, Miss Eccleston, 3 children and nurse, L. G. [illegible], Horace Barber, of New-York, Thomas Spencer, Gustav Sitty, Carl Rumpff, Mrs. Page and 2 daughters, Mr. Proudfoot and lady, T. O. Smith and lady, H. Hortsman and lady, Francisco Vlacia, Jose Sachez, Andrews Densa, Jacinto Maya, Manuel Ciarell, L. C. McGowan, Capt. Ormsby, Mrs. Emma Brown, Mrs. St. Marc, Geo. Amimann, J. Tutsrud, T. Lopz, R. V. Martin, Fred'k Proudfoot, Mr. Jean Pregasco, Capt. Torrians, A. E. St. Marc, Mrs. Galindo, Mrs. Mewlen and 2 children, Mal. de Belleffemille, Mrs. Capt. Jas. Bryant and child, P. P. Dewninek and son, C. L. Hammarskold, Lucien Box.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 07 | Sun sets...... 6 48 | Moon rises. 9 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 07 | Gov. Island.. 9 56 | Hell Gate.. 11 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans; Virginia, Ward, Liverpool, Williams & Yates.

Ship Ocean, Gerdes, St. John, N. B., Unkert & Co.; J. R. Thomson, McKraig, Baltimore, H. Palzell; J. Foster, Jr., Abull, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Energy, Culkkins, Liverpool, Spoffer, Nelson & Co.; Whirlwind, Rogers, Beaufort, Murray & Hopkins; Florence Nightingale, Beard, Havana, J. G. Ward & Co.

Bark Adelaide, Hearn, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver; May Flower, Lovejoy, Barbados, H. Trowbridge; Calypso, King, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Aroostock, Wells, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield; Brish, Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowis & Jova.

Schooners M. J. Wedmore, Fanelly, Matanzas, H. Barnes; J. W. Hatfield, Potter, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; Zoe, Cothill, Providence, S. Kenny; Supen, Lyons, St. Johns, N. F., Small & Co; Sarah Maria, Underhill, W. A. Pike, Gaudaloope. J. & T. Pearsall; Shannon, Roberts, Dinsmoretown, Md.; Beta Peck, Amy, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Fanny Moss, Davis, Fall River, S. Kenny; Nelson, West, Stamford.

Sloops Mary Gray, O'Reilly, New-London; W. H. Brown, Brotherton, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans April 16, with cotton, etc., and the 11th Regiment Me. Vols. to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 18th inst., off Sand Cay light, passed a steamer bound S., supposed the Continental. 21st, off Cape Lookout, passed steamer Star of the South, bound N.; same day, passed a large propeller, with two masts, strg. N. E. The steamship Evening Star was detained at New-Orleans for dispatches.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, George R. Schenck, New-Orleans April 14 and S. W. Pass 15th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The Star brings as passengers Lieut. E. L. Garvin, First U. S. Artillery; First Sergt. John J. Driscoll, of do.; Wm. M. Maynard, 13th Connecticut Vols., and two in the steerage.

Steamship Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., 48 hours, with naval stores and passengers to Murray & Neohew.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans, April 17, and Havana, 19th, at 4 P. M., with mdse., to J. A. Raynor.

U. S. gunboat Mohican from Philadelphia.

Ship Therese, Robinson, Cardiff 26 ds., with R. R. iron to Thos. Dunham.

Ship Emil, Augusta, Strickland, Cardiff 30 ds., with R. R. iron to J. O. Barker & Co.

Bark Bounding Billow, (of Boston,) Vidulich, Messina March 5, passed Gibraltar 23d, with fruit, &c., to order. In lat. 38 10, lon. 21 25, spoke Br. bark Wexford from Cadiz for the British Provinces, 18 ds. out; had a heavy N. N. E. gale on 20th inst., to the southward of Georges Banks; on the same day, was struck by a heavy sea on the weather quarter, which stove bulwarks, washed overboard the binnacle, with two compasses, tool-chest and gratings, sprung the maintopgallantmast, and split the small sails to ribbons; also took a large quantity in the hold.

Bark Alpha, (Norw.,) Lorensen, Antwerp, 75 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather. March 11, lat. 25, lon. 36, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Wachusett, cruising.

Bark Frederick, Johns, Cardenas, 14 ds., with sugar, H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Bark Freyr, (Norw.,) Johnson, Gottenberg 38 ds., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had some heavy weather.

Bark Welkin, Blanchard, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig T. Pasquali, Porgel, Marseilles, 70 ds., mdse. E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co.

Brig John Butler, of Lunenberg, N. S., Knowles, Matamoras April 6, with cotton to Smith and Dunning.

Brig Altarata, of Harpswell, Bibber Nueuitas 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Julia, Darrus, Jonesport, with spruce logs to master.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, of Shelburne, N. S., Couman, Naguabo, P. R., 22 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced heavy weather; lost deck-load 30 hhds. of molasses, and received other damage.

Schr. Antelope, of Turks Island, McMurchy, St. John, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Herques & Co.

Schr. Joseph and Franklin, of New-Haven, Randolph, Fortress Monroe, with oysters.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Randall, Georgetown for Bridgeport, with coal.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Rachett, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. Washburn, Trasher, Fall River for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gilbert Tree, Hurlburt, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia, with oysters for N. Haven.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Bourne, Virginia, with oysters for N. Haven.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Sanders, Elizabethport for Pawtucket.

Schr. Henry Drew, Clark, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah E. Brown, Lafarge, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Marcia, Morris, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Celeste, Taylar, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Foss, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. Julia Parsons, Jones, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. John Mayo, Rich, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah E. Snow, Snow, Maryland for Boston.

Schr. Swan, North, Baltimore, with corn.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence.

Schr. Express, Dix, Stonington.

Schr. Baltimore, Franks, New-Bedford.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Carmine, Cheeney, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. A. Crozier, Newcomb, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. I. Hinckley, Leavitt, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Lion, Ross, Virginia, with oysters for N. Haven.

Schr. J. H. Yeomans, Peterson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Linneken, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Nye, McRae, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Union, Smith, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. A. H. Partridge, Rhodes, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Lion, Ross, Virginia for Providence.

Schr. Brig Acklam, Hooper, Providence.

Schr. Mary Bremer, Wood, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Niantic, ——, Taunton.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

April 22—Steamers Panther, Hero, Rebecca, Clyde, U. S. steam transport Hudson, with bark Voltiguer in tow.

Ships Orpheus, Herzogen, Von Brabant.

Barks Robert Sims, Marco Palo, Nummer Funf.

April 23.—Steamships Ariel and Illinois for Aspinwall; Etna and Virginia for Liverpool; Caledonia for Glasgow; Corsica for Havana; Geo. Washington for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Evening Star, Capt. W. R. Bell, from New-Orleans April 17 and Havana April 19, 4 P. M., was detained one day in New-Orleans by General Commanding to bring dispatches North. In river, passed ship Frank Boult, barks Ganeden and Petra, and schr. Forest King, going up; ship Tamerlane inside bar, waiting steam. April 19, steamship Merrimac, bound for New-Orleans; 20th, exchanged signal with steamship Cassandra, 25 miles north Cape Florida, bound to New-York; she left New-Orleans on the 16th. April 22, spoke bark Arena from New-Orleans to Philadelphia; also Rambler, south of Hatteras, bound north.

A QUICK RUN.—The new steamship George Leary, which left this port on Thursday last, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday morning, making the passage in less than twenty hours, which is the quickest run yet made between the two points. She is owned by the Leary Brothers, of this City, and is under Government charter.

Schr. Ranet arr. at Baltimore 23d inst., with cargo from the bark Ravenna, ashore at Cape Henry. There is a strong probability of the vessel being saved.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 23—Below, ship Autocrat, Burrell, New-Orleans. Arr. brig Triton, Krogen, Cronstadt; schrs. Oriental, Thompson, Cardenas; H. Havelock, Anguilla; bark Franklin, Havre; brig Pioneer, Trinidad; ships Princess, Hopkins, Surinam; Outpost, New-Orleans; bark Franklin, Havre; brigs Stromness, Belize, Triton, Cronstadt; schrs. Oriental, Cardenas, Anguilla, Pioneer, Trinidad.

PORTLAND, April 23—Arr. schr. Lydia, Davis, Cardenas. Put in, steamer Westmoreland, Finkham, from Halifax, N. S., for New-York, being short of water.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 23—Brigs Annie Collins, Shaw, and Henry Gilbert, Hill, New-York; schr. Disdein, Rawling, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22—Sld. ship Swallow for Callao.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 23—Arr. brig James Murchie, Mitchell, New-York; schr. Bessie Smith, New-York; ship Gurrilla, Cutten, N. Y.

BALTIMORE, April 23—Cld. bark Florence Chipman, Jones, Liverpool; schrs. Constitution, Darling, New-York; S. C. Evans, Hammond, do.; D. C. Higgins, Longstreet, do. Arr. schr Statesman, Nickerson, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras, April 6, ship Banshee, Hayden, from and for New-York, discg.; bark Manhattan, Pendleton, for New-Orleans; brigs Henry, Perkins, for New-York in a few days; Emma Dean, Mount, from New-York on April 1; Prince of Wales, Ames, for do., soon; Ella Thomson, for do., waiting orders; Faulkner, do., do.; E. A. Reed, Hayden, for do., schr. Matamoras, Russell, for do., ldg.

DISTILLED DEW.

Beautifies the complexion, removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin beautifully clear, soft and smooth. Contains no chalk or poison. Sold by druggists generally. Principal depot, No. 711 Broadway.